

STEPHENS STATES

THAT BOODLING IS GOING ON IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

HIS SPEECH ON THE MONTREAL BILL IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Mr. Casgrain Introduces and Explains His Bill on the Subject of Newspaper Libel Law.

(Special to the Herald).

Quebec, Dec. 28.—After routine business to-day the House took up the consideration of the act concerning newspaper libel.

Hon. Mr. Casgrain, in moving the second reading of this bill, said that he now proposed to assimilate our legislation on the press to that of England, and of the other provinces.

The position of the newspaper man was peculiar. There were men who read his sheet every day simply to find in it an occasion for a law suit.

It generally was moved by a desire to advance public interests and to enjoy the immunity of the members of parliament and judges were not amenable to the courts for their utterances in the fulfillment of their public duties.

The journalist, whose efforts are not less useful, should at least have the right to plead his good faith and his efforts to correct any unintentional wrong which he may have committed.

It was the object of the bill now before the House to enable the newspaper publisher to do this. The plaintiff would have to give notice of his grievance to the defendant, specifying the statements complained of.

All newspaper reports of the Courts, the deliberations of Parliament or of Public Meetings are privileged if published in good faith.

In any action for libel, the defendant shall be presumed to have acted in good faith, and in mitigation of damages that the plaintiff has already brought actions for or has recovered damages in respect of a libel to the same purport, as the libel for which the action has been brought.

These bringing the action could be compelled at the discretion of the Court to give security for the costs, if the action is trivial.

In all its provisions the bill did not depart from any of the accepted principles of right, but rather only regulated the procedure in actions for libel.

The House then went into Committee on Mr. Flynn's bill to amend the law respecting woods and forests, with the special object of simplifying the procedure in cases of seizure by Crown Lands Agents.

The bill also provides that the limits of small estates, and when it is in the public interest to expedite the sale, the Commissioner may sell after notice of eight days published in the official Gazette.

Mr. Deane objected to this last clause as giving the Commissioner too many arbitrary powers. The bill was, however, adopted on a strict party vote.

The following acts were also read a third time: An act to amend the law relating to fishing and hunting.

An act to amend the tariff tolls for making use of improvements on rivers and streams, making it similar to the Ontario and Dominion laws.

An act to amend the law concerning lands, so that the owner will have to pay only five instead of ten per cent. on property which may be inherited from his nephews.

An act creating the Trembling Mountain Park.

After recess Mr. Ange moved that the House go into Committee on the Montreal Bill, Mr. Kennedy stood up and said that it was his duty to declare that he had not received justice before the Private Bills Committee.

This called for a rebuke from Mr. Martineau, who said that the honorable member from St. Ann's Ward must not think that he was the only citizen of Montreal.

The Speaker also remarked that a member must not refer to a committee of the House in language which would be insulting.

Mr. Stephens then said that he wished at once to answer all the arguments advanced by the partisans of the bill by going into a short history of the public administration.

First we have had the new Street Railway contract. Everybody is familiar with the scenes in Council when this contract was awarded.

Aldermen called other matters, traitors, renegades and the names used were openly mentioned as having received \$5,000 for their services.

Not only the English press, but La Minerve denounced this contract in unmeasured terms. Did the facts warrant this indignation?

Under this arrangement the city received a percentage of the gross earnings of the Company and pays one half of the cost of removing the snow to keep the cars running.

Under the old contract the company was obliged to keep the roadway between the track and for one foot on each side of the rails in good repair.

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IN CONNECTION WITH THE TORONTO BOODLE CHARGES.

The First Fruits of the Recent Municipal Boodle Inquiry in the Queen City.

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Stewart was chairman of the Fire and Gas Committee, but resigned his place in the Council during the investigation. The arrest was made at the instance of the County Crown Attorney, Stewart was brought to Police Headquarters and admitted to personal bail of \$2,000 and two sureties of \$1,000 each, and was committed in a few minutes. The case will come up at the Police Court in the morning.

To show that he was not less skilled than Alonzo White, Aid. Prefontaine's shrewdly towards engineering the Gas deal, by which the city granted a franchise to the Coates Company on condition that gas should be supplied to the citizens at 95 cents. The Coates Company has sold the franchise for \$40,000, and the citizens are to receive a monopoly.

The contract was so framed by the legal lights of the Council that the city appears to have no recourse. The contracts granted by the Roads Department have always been arranged so as to favor pet contractors. The specifications for asphalt paving provide that the cost of the rock at half shall be only two inches thick, while that of Trinidad asphalt must be 2 1/2 inches. This is done to favor the rock asphalt contractor who has a monopoly.

In spite of that the tenders for Trinidad asphalt were much lower than those for rock asphalt. After a long fight in 1892, Aid. Prefontaine succeeded in having the contracts given to the Sicily Asphaltum Company, at an extra cost of over twenty thousand dollars to the city.

That, effectively discouraged all competition, and since that the Sicily people have enjoyed a monopoly, of which they have taken advantage to increase their prices. The loss to the city may be realized from the fact that in 1892 the Sicily Asphaltum Company had contracts for \$278,000.

Hand in hand with the asphalt contractors goes the contractor for frimite sidewalks, Mr. Danereau, who is a relative of Aid. Hurteau. These sidewalks are paid one-half by the proprietors, one half by the city. The contractor goes around to proprietors and offers them a rebate from the contract price. He charges the city the full price. As the price is \$2.65 and the sidewalks can be laid for \$1.50 he can afford to bribe the proprietors.

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Well, Mr. Speaker, I will speak only for myself. When the City Council I gave myself the trouble to expose a little scandal in which Aid. Hurteau was connected, and after a fair trial before the courts that gentleman was turned out of the Council for having sold lumber to the city, under the name of Chausse & Co.

The same thing might be done over and over again, if citizens would take the trouble and go to the expenditure necessary.

Public opinion in Montreal is well aware of this, and it found expression in the last general election, when out of 36 aldermen only 14 were returned to the Council.

After referring to the Montreal Water and Power Company, and to the injustice of the expropriation system, Mr. Stephens said:

I come now to the race or East End pay which has been raised by Alderman Prefontaine and his friends. I will only reply by a short statement of facts. For nearly twenty years the Roads Committee has been divided over by an East-ender and a French-Canadian, and controlled by a majority from the same section. The expenditure of that committee has been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Amount. 1892, \$314,000; 1893, \$324,000; 1894, \$340,000; 1895, \$350,000; 1896, \$360,000; 1897, \$370,000; 1898, \$380,000; 1899, \$390,000; 1900, \$400,000.

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And Mr. Speaker, they have not neglected the opportunity. The city gave a million to secure the Roads Committee, and the North Shore Railway for the East End, and now it has voted another million to get an East End Station, Tunnels and ramps have been opened regardless of expenses. Nearly a hundred thousand dollars were expended to build an iron bridge over the C. P. R. tracks at St. Catherine Street. A subway has been erected at the East End of Ontario Street at a cost of \$200,000. St. Catherine Street has been expropriated and Notre Dame Street is to be expropriated in Hochelaga Ward at heavy costs to the city. Hochelaga Ward, the extreme east, received in 1903 not less than 17,762 tons of macadam and 9,102 yards of wooden sidewalks, much more than any other ward.

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The hour for the consideration of private bills is being almost over. Mr. Ange consented to accept the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Hall that consideration of the bill be postponed until Wednesday next. Friends of the bill had arranged everything to secure its adoption to-night, and the delay seems to have disappointed them very much.

The bill was adopted and also the bill to incorporate the town of Summerlea.

The House then went into committees on Mr. Casgrain's libel law. The discussion was a lengthy one, Messrs. Duplessis, Auce and Martineau declaring themselves opposed to exceptional privileges for journalists. The bill was eloquently defended by Hon. Mr. Taillon, Mr. Stephens and Hon. Mr. Pelletier and Hon. Mr. Flynn.

After adopting the first three clauses of the bill the Committee declared themselves opposed to the bill. The House then adopted the bill to amend the law respecting the proposed Laurentides National Park.

Mr. Fitzpatrick said that he did not wish to speak.

Not even in the City Hall has a more daring public robbery ever been attempted than is now being tried by the gang," said one of the leading papers at the time. Mr. Louis Perreault, an ex-aiderman, wrote at the time: "Never before in the history of Montreal has the impudent proposition of awarding a contract of a million dollars at the log rollers' sweet will been made without at least asking for tenders."

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GOFF GOT DENIALS.

S. S. SARNIA DISABLED.

THE DOMINION LINE SHIP LOSES HER RUDDER.

TOWED FOR TWO DAYS THEN THE HAWSEER PARTED.

She Was Last Seen 130 Miles West of Tory Island.

Gloucester, Dec. 28.—The Anchor Line steamer Anchora, Captain Campbell, from New York, arrived here to-day, and reported that in latitude 55 north, longitude 12 west, she sighted the Dominion Line steamship Sarnia, Captains Couch, bound from Portland, Maine, via Halifax for Liverpool. The Sarnia had lost her rudder. The Anchora passed hawsers to the Sarnia, and towed her for two days. Severe weather was then encountered, the hawsers parted and the Anchora was obliged to leave the Sarnia at a point about 130 miles west of Tory Island.

Portland, Me., Dec. 28.—The steamship Anchora, reported disabled by the steamer Sarnia, sailed from Portland for Liverpool on December 13. She had on board about 50 cabin passengers, 1,100 sheep and a heavy general cargo. Her officers are Captain Couch, Chief Officer Moore, Chief Engineer Skelhorn, Chief Steward Grauschild and Steward J. J. Williams. The Associated Press dispatch from Glasgow was the first news received by the ship's agent in Portland regarding the accident to the Sarnia.

The above dispatch was confirmed at the local office of the Dominion Line Company where a dispatch had been received stating that the Anchora had passed the Sarnia, hove to, but making no reference to the latter having lost her rudder, nor to her having been towed by the Anchor Line steamer.

The Sarnia left Halifax on December 12, having on board 28 cabin, 35 intermediate and 85 steerage passengers. She was under command of Captain Couch who is very well known in Montreal. At the Montreal office they had received no copy of the passenger list from Halifax but stated that there were no Montrealers on board, among the cabin passengers were a party of 20 from Nova Scotia. The Sarnia carried a general cargo, and took on at Portland 97 head of cattle, 1,133 sheep and a large consignment of apples. The ship was built by Charles Connell and Co. of Scotstoun, Scotland, and was launched on June 30, 1882. She is an iron vessel of 3,712 tons, length 375 feet, and beam 40 feet. During the summer of 1903 the Sarnia had another thrilling experience in mid-ocean when she broke her cables and drifted about for over six weeks, being finally towed into Liverpool by the Allan S.S. Monte Viteo. The ship was then under command of her present captain, Captain Couch, and after her adventure she was refitted.

He told a peculiar story of a magnanimous brokerage firm from which he got some five or six thousand dollars made on speculations, for which he was not required to put up a dollar. The firm was Fleiss and Hoy, No. 417 Broadway, and Fleiss has been connected for a long time with the famous Hollywood Whiskey Company. Inspector Williams claimed to have only about \$9,000 in the bank, as he stated that he did not know how much his wife had at the present time.

He got very angry when questioned about his wife's diamonds, particularly a diamond cross, which Mr. Goff said came from a woman of ill-repute.

"I never saw such a thing," I brand the statement as a lie," he shouted.

Mr. Goff kept probing him about presents and spoke of the Grand Jury of 1883, that made a presentment to the effect that Williams was manifestly unfit for the police department.

He explained how hard it was for the Commissioner to find out men who accept bribes, and said that they had to depend on Superintendent Byrnes to ferret out the members of the forces who took blackmail. He claimed that he never could procure substantial information on this point, but that in fact, a movement by which, as it would interfere with his investigation, as it would interfere with his superior friends. He told Senator Lewin and the other commissioners that, in his opinion, the Police Department could not be run by a single head, as there would be vasty too much for one man to attend to.

One of the most clear-cut and unreserved witnesses who has yet testified turned up in the person of Police Commissioner J. J. Martin. He answered every question put to him so frankly as to leave the impression upon the minds of the members of the Committee that he was a man of high character and integrity. He replied to all questions without the slightest hesitation and very much unlike his brother Commissioner, he produced his bank books, cheques and other books and handed them to Mr. Goff.

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TREND OF TRADE. DUN'S AND BRADSTREET'S REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

Comparative Statements Regarding Business Failures and Workingmen's Wages - Bank Clearances.

New York, Dec. 28.—R. G. Dun and Company's weekly review of trade: Commercial failures in 1914, already reported to R. G. Dun and Company, number 14,292, against 15,242 last year, with liabilities of \$183,235,404, against \$346,779,889 last year.

As the hands employed in establishments reporting were 8.53 per cent. more than last year, but 12.02 per cent. less than in 1912, the total wages paid in these establishments in November were 15.33 per cent. more than in November, 1913, but 21.77 per cent. less than in November, 1912.

Wheat has declined half a cent, though Western receipts for the week were 1,712,908 bushels, against 3,109,832 for the same week last year, but since August 1 receipts have been a little larger than last year, and the visible supply is the largest ever known.

Corn has declined three-quarters, with good receipts. Revision of prices for cotton goods has been the controlling feature since the great advance, and wide sheetings have been marked down about ten per cent. while changes all along the line are expected.

Very little has been done in woolen goods, all waiting for developments after January 1, when new duties take effect.

The market for iron and steel is waiting, but the reduction in wages at the Edgar Thompson Works, averaging 15 per cent., plainly indicates the same difficulty which is seen in other quarters, that the demand in consumption does not answer to the increase in production of pig iron.

Failures for the week have been 350 in the United States, against 511 last year, and 41 in Canada, against 41 last year.

Table with columns for Month, Gross earnings, Working expenses, Net profits, and Dividend. Rows for Nov. 1914, Nov. 1913, and Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS. Miss Olga Netherole, the English actress, will make her first appearance on Monday next at the Academy of Music.

Miss Olga Netherole, the English actress, will make her first appearance on Monday next at the Academy of Music. Miss Netherole is a young, bright, graceful and cultivated, but beyond all these she possesses the dramatic temperament and the artistic skill that enable an actress to create a part and personify it to the life.

Miss Marie Burroughs, the beautiful and talented actress who was identified with E. S. Willard for four years in this country, opens her first annual engagement at the Queen's on Monday night, when she will present for the first time in Canada A. W. Piner's greatest success, "The Prodigal." The play was suggested by him for Miss Burroughs, and he expressed the belief that she is the ideal representative of the character.

With the representation of "Faust," Charles Gounod's grand opera in five acts, New Year's week, the management of the Opera Francaise promises one of the most notable dramatic and musical events Montreal has had for a long time past.

The programme of the Opera Francaise for New Year's week comprises "Le Petit Duc" for Monday, Dec. 21st, "La Fille du Tambour Major" for New Year's special matinee, "Si J'etais Roi," Adam's great opera for New Year's night, "Faust" for Thursday and Saturday, "Le Grand Mogul" for Friday. No performance will be given on Wednesday, so as to prepare for "Faust."

The Theatre Royal will fill its last evening, many having come especially to witness the cake walk in connection with the performance of "The South Before the War," the principal interest lying in the fact that the prizes already mentioned in Herald were to be awarded.

Speaking of Herr Carl Walther, the Indian newspaper says: "The instrumental part of the evening was undoubtedly the nocturne of Chopin. This style of music seems to be that in which this gifted violinist excels and the exceeding sweetness of the caressing language, the delicate touch of the instrument speak that weird, soul-inspiring language which from the days of Paganini downwards has established the violin as the king of instruments."

The Herald's usual weekly letter on dramatic matters will not appear this week owing to the serious illness of Paul Fry.

Archibald McLaren, proprietor of the Brunswick Hotel here is dying and not expected to live till morning. Liberals of Saskatchewan have sent a requisition to Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, asking him to be their candidate at the next Dominion election.

INSIGNIS MORTE. In Memoriam Sir John Thompson. England's Imperial Court by his death.

England's Imperial Court by his death. His who controlled the business of our State, And Canada doth mourn—but he is dead. He died in business and in death was great. And his trade passing signifiy.

The storm of December 27, from the various reports of four years in this country, opens her first annual engagement at the Queen's on Monday night, when she will present for the first time in Canada A. W. Piner's greatest success, "The Prodigal."

The general direction of our storms in winter is of the utmost importance. To this single factor, Eastern Canada and New England owe their cold winters. If these tracks were changed permanently, there would follow an entire change of our winter climate.

One of the features of the concert of the Ottawa Amateur Orchestral Association was the violin playing of Miss Laura McLaren of Montreal. The Ottawa Citizen says: "Miss McLaren was well received and gave a worthy performance of the ever-welcome Legende de Wieniawski."

Still another Subordinate Council of the Home Circle has been instituted, this time in Valleyfield. Never in the history of beneficial societies, has such universal success been met.

Oh! many angels vigils o'er her keep, With their guarding vigils outspread, Protecting from danger my darling's sleep— She sleeps in a folding bed—Puck.

"I was surprised to see your 'History of the War,' colonel; I had been informed that you were killed in battle?" "No; that was my substitute. I feel very grateful to his memory and have given him two pages!"—Atlanta Constitution.

A gentleman whose summer home is in Vermont brought back to Boston one fall a manuscript from the country who had never before been in Boston. The sights and scenes in a big city impressed him peculiarly. One day he went to his employer and said: "Mr. H—, I shall have to go back home."

IN THE PALAZZO. LUNCHEON FOR TO-MORROW.

Game pie is a nice dish to have in one's larder during the holidays, when friends are apt to drop in for a luncheon. It is also a delicious supper dish, and quite acceptable at most any time of day; it is far better cold than hot, and should never be cut when hot.

The visiting guests to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, the 31st December, are Messrs. Robert Benny, William Angus, Thos. Brophy, J. L. Moss.

DE BEAUJEU.—On December 28, at 348 St. Denis Street, the life of the Vicomte De Beaujeu, a daughter.

PERSONAL.—Detectives of the most reliable character furnished by the Canadian Secret Service, Temple Building, Montreal. This agency is under contract with the Provincial Government to perform all their criminal investigations.

Remember to be Good TO YOUR FRIENDS. THE COOK'S FRIEND. Baking Powder.

GENERAL DIRECTORS. R. SEALE & SON. 608 BEAVER HALL HILL - MONTREAL.

Dress Cutting School. (Hoot System) Gold Medal at Paris Exhibition.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 228. Circuit Court. Hector Rochon, plaintiff, versus Napoleon St. Denis et al. defendants, and J. A. Brown, Esq., advocate, defendant.

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COLONIAL HOUSE PHILLIPS SQUARE. New Year Gifts at Liberal Discounts.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS! 25 per cent off all Toys and Dolls.

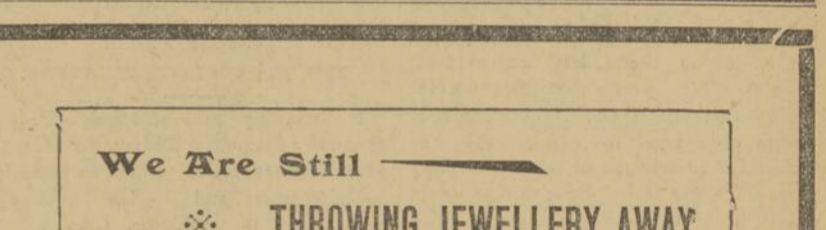
CHINA DEPARTMENT. Discounts from 10 to 50 per cent.

Fancy Goods! Fancy Goods! 20 per cent off.

PURSES, CARD CASES, COMBINATION CASES. 5 per cent extra for Cash.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. MONTREAL.

Why Pay Fancy Prices For TABLE WATERS, LAURENTIAN. Which is a Natural Soda Water.



We Are Still THROWING JEWELLERY AWAY. Come and be convinced, no reasonable offer refused, and no trouble to show goods.

S. DYERS 1896 Notre Dame St.

A Large Consignment for the Holidays MATS, RUGS, CARPETS and CURTAINS.

THOMAS LIGGETT'S. 1884 NOTRE DAME ST.

Notice to Ratepayers. PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the special rolls of assessment for the construction of sidewalks in the following streets or sections of streets viz—

DR. LAVIOLETTE'S ANTI-CATARH. Sure Cure of Nasal-Catarrh. DR. LAVIOLETTE'S ANTI-CATARH is a preparation unequalled by any other for its efficacy, being carefully prepared and compounded from the very best ingredients, it never fails to produce good results.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 414. Circuit Court. Lawrence A. Wilson, plaintiff, versus Arthur Laniel, defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 1369. Superior Court. William McNally, plaintiff, versus John Kavanagh, defendant.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 1369. Superior Court. William McNally, plaintiff, versus John Kavanagh, defendant.

BUILDERS. Why will you pay 75c to \$1 per foot for land when you can purchase beautiful building lots in Park Ave., with Sewers, Water and Electric Service for \$25. Within minutes ride of Craig Street.

The Montreal Herald



MORNING & EVENING EDITIONS PRICE BY MAIL

One Year \$3.00 Six Months 1.50 Three Months .50 One Month .25

THE MORNING EDITION. Has a larger circulation than all the other Morning Papers of the Province of Quebec combined.

THE EVENING EDITION which was first issued on the 11th of June has been a success from the start and is increasing in popularity and circulation daily.

NOTICE. Merchants and others are hereby notified not to charge to the account of this Company the accounts of persons in the Company's service.

THE MONTREAL HERALD CO.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 29.

ST. LAWRENCE DIVISION.

The unrevised lists for the Dominion electoral division of St. Lawrence can be seen at the Herald Office.

THE LIBERAL LEADERS.

It is often said in this part of the country that Laurier is a pretty good fellow. In Montreal the growing host of Liberalism is frequently assailed with the insinuation that the Liberal leader is the beginning and the ending of the Liberal party.

It happens, however, that in certain parts of the country and notably in the city of Montreal, circumstances have opposed the publication of the solid merits of his lieutenants in Parliament and in the country.

From the foregoing table it is seen that the volume of note circulation is some 12 per cent smaller than it was in November, 1891, and this of course means a correspondingly large shrinkage in the volume of general business.

It is simply necessary to mention David Mills' name to call up those sentiments of regard which Canadians cherish for their best and able men.

John Charlton is one of the leading lumbermen of the country and a gentleman of extensive wealth.

of an authority in his business is he esteemed that he has been frequently deputed by political opponents to present to the Government their requests in the matter of the adjustment of those difficulties which frequently arise in the direction of the enormous lumbering interests of the country.

William Mulock as a man of immense private means, is the head of one of the foremost firms of business lawyers in Toronto, and is Vice-Chancellor of the University of Toronto, a position of great trust and honor.

William Paterson is one of the most successful merchants in Western Ontario, a parliamentarian of experience and ability, and a man of high moral character.

From Manitoba comes Joseph Martin, and from Nova Scotia D. C. Fraser, parliamentarians and business men of undoubted ability.

Here are no dregs of a once great party, weakening successors to the leadership of a faction grown sleek in office and fallen into a rank decay.

The monthly bank statement came to hand later than usual this month. It is not as satisfactory on the whole as financiers, manufacturers and others interested had hoped it would be.

IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE.

Messrs. Dufresne and Mongenais' Establishment on St. James Street. Of the brilliantly lighted and first-class establishments along St. James Street there is none which attracts more attention, by night especially, as that of Messrs. Dufresne and Mongenais.

As New Year's approaches, the tempting appearance of the establishment increases so that one has to stand and admire, even though one's purse cannot allow of the purchase of many of the delicacies displayed.

1895. NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

SILVERWARE and Best Plate of every description. CLOCKS, BRONZES, JEWELLERY, LAMPS, TABLES, Etc.

JOHN WATSON, Importer of Table Cutlery, Spoons and Forks, Etc.

2174 St. Catherine St., Art Association Building.

THE SILVER TRUSS Is the Simplest, Easiest and Most Efficient Truss known.

Worn by 100 of your neighbors and endorsed by all the best doctors. The MONTREAL SILVER TRUSS CO.

180 ST. JAMES STREET. A specialist always in attendance.

steady. The Christmas trade has been fairly satisfactory, though the demand for high priced goods has been smaller than it was a year ago.

The American Congress is still wrestling with the currency question, and it is now generally expected that Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle's bill to reform the currency will have to be withdrawn.

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

We learn that arrangements have just been completed between Mr. Lefebvre and the Quebec Government for an increased subsidy to the beet root sugar industry.

The Quebec Government, a few years ago, agreed to pay to the farmers growing the beet a bonus of fifty cents a ton.

During the present session another move has been made. In anticipation of a large crop the Quebec grant was increased to twelve thousand dollars.

Nevertheless the Legislature has authorized the Government not only the twelve thousand dollars already voted, but an additional amount of five thousand dollars, making a total sum of seventeen thousand dollars for the current year.

The Legislature has also voted an appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for next year. We learn that M. Lefebvre has agreed to purchase three pieces of land situated at Berthier belonging to Mr. Prosper Allard, father of the local M.P.P. for the County of Berthier, for a sum of twenty-seven to thirty thousand dollars.

Under such favorable circumstances the Berthier beet root sugar industry cannot fail to prosper.

1,000 LBS. N.Y. COFFEE

FOR NEW YEAR'S DAY. 1,000 lbs. English Breakfast Tea At 35 cents per lb. FOR NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Fine English Breakfast Teas. Finest Breakfast Coffees (Fresh Roasted and Ground every day by electric power).

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

FAIRBANKS' ST. JOHNSBURY SAUSAGE MEAT

As a Breakfast Delicacy is Unexcelled. Fairbanks' St. Johnsbury Sausage Meat, for use with Poultry, Game, etc., is unexcelled.

Regular supplies fresh every week.

FRASER, VIGER & CO. Sole Agents.

AND NOW FOR

SUPPLIES FOR NEW YEAR'S DAY

What Old King Christmas is to the British-Canadian, LE JOUR DE L'AN is to the French-Canadian.

We propose to assist all to the proper enjoyment of the day.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Finest Quality Liqueurs

Finest Port Wines in wood and bottle. Finest Sherry Wines in wood and bottle. Finest Madeira Wines in Wood and bottle. Finest Marsala Wine in wood and bottle.

Fine Old Liqueur Scotch Whiskies, Rare Old Brandies, Fine Old Irish Whiskies, Fine Old Rye Whiskies.

Ales and Stout, Hocks and Moselles, Red and White Bordeaux Wines, etc., etc., etc.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

BONFILS FRERES & CO., Carpentras, France.

TRUFFLES DU PERIGORD

(PREMIER CHOIX) The Bonfils Truffles in small tins.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Armour's Pickled Meats.

Armour's Pickled Haregamb Tripes. Armour's Pickled Lamb's Tongues. Armour's Pickled Pigs' Feet.

ALSO

Armour's Star Hams and Armour's Star Boneless Breakfast Bacon. Fresh supplies of one and all.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

POLAND WATER

50 cases, 100 dozen half-gallon bottles, fresh stock, received into store yesterday direct from the celebrated Poland Mineral Springs.

We offer Poland Water, in half-gallon glass bottles, at 50c per bottle, \$5.50 per dozen.

LONDONDERRY LITHIA WATER

We are also just in receipt of another 50 cases, 50 dozen half-gallon bottles of Londonderry Lithia Spring Water, which we offer at 60c per bottle, \$6.00 per case of one dozen half-gallon bottles.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., IMPORTERS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

207, 209 & 211 ST. JAMES STREET

HEALTH EXERCISING MACHINE

FOR Young and Old Price, \$6 ONLY.

SKATES Racers, Hockeys.

Athletic and Club Skates. Razors and Scissors in Cases Plated and Nickled Pudding Dishes, etc AT

L. J. A. SURVEYER'S, 6 St. Lawrence Main St.

CHAMPAGNE!

At Messrs. Molloy, Kelly, Graham & Co's., and W. & T. Restell's Public Sales in London, on the 5th and 13th Nov., 1894, the following prices were realized for the Leading Brands of Champagne:

G. H. MUMM'S, '89, Extra Dry, 70s. to 75s.

MOET & CHANDON'S, '89, Cuvee 86, D. I., 76s. to 79s.

POMMERY'S '89, Extra Sec, 84s.

" '84, " " " 102s.

PERRIER JOUET'S, '89, Extra Cuvee B, 71s.

CLICQUOT'S, '89, Extra Dry, 78s. to 79s.

AYALA's, '89, Extra Cuvee, 75s.

(From the Wine Trade Review of Dec. 15th '94.)

COFFEE SPOONS FOR NEW YEAR'S

Sterling Silver, with Gilt Bowls, only \$3.75 per doz.

To be had only at W. S. WALKER & CO., 2200 St. Catherine Street.

Creme de Musigny, Grand Marnier, Tersec & Bigarreux.

ARE SOME OF THE NEW LIQUEURS

Added to our long list of German, Dutch, French, Swiss and Russian Liqueurs

WYNAND FOCKINK'S Celebrated Maraschino, White Curacao, Cherry Brandy, Dubb Orange Curacao.

CHAMPAGNES.

Moet and Chandon, "Brut Imperial" Quarts and Pints. Pommery "Sec," "Extra Sec" and "Vin Nature," Perrier Jouet's "Brut Especial" and "Reserve," Delbeck "Brut," Veuve Clicquot "Yellow Label," Louis Roederer's "Extra Dry," George Goulet "Sec," Gold Lac Sec, "Vintage 1880."

Chauvenet's "Ultra Sec." A white sparkling Burgundy. The finest imported, Bonbonnières in abundance for New Year gifts. Cocoa Shells and Nibs for Invalids. Guava Jelly and Guava Cheese. Sweet Pickled Fruits for Game—Plums, Peaches, Pears, Figs and Apricots. Mushroom Powder. Cowdrey's Preserved Fruits in heavy syrup, put up in handsome Glass Jars. Wiltshire Bacon, Wild Turkeys, Prairie Chicken and Quails. Truffle, Truffled Peels and Chestnuts for Stuffing. Plum Puddings and Mince Meat in Glass and Pails.

PLEASE REMEMBER Our Cigar and Tobacco Department is second to none in the Dominion. You get the largest choice and best value. To Smokers—A visit will repay them.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Dufresne & Mongenais

221 St. James Street.

BRANCH—257 St. Lawrence Street.

Good Meat--Good Blood. Good Blood--Good Health.

New Year's supplies being received daily. Owing to our Xmas trade exceeding our expectations, we have laid in a larger supply of all the dainties of the season than ever before.

500 pair Ptarmigan (or white partridge) just to hand from St. John. These will probably be the last to be seen here for many years, as these birds only leave the most northerly regions about once in eight years. Only to be had at

BROWN BROS'.

350 pair Hares to be sold while they last at 29c per pair. Cleaned and delivered to any part of the city

In time for To-day and Monday, Three Car-loads of FINE STALL-FED POULTRY

Stall-Fed Turkeys. Stall-Fed Chickens. Stall-Fed Ducks. Stall-Fed Geese. Stall-Fed Pigeons.

ONE CAR OF GENUINE BRONZE TURKEYS.

Customers should remember when buying Turkeys that a poor bird don't shine; ALL OUR BIRDS SHINE

SPRING LAMB.

Another small lot from Hillhurst, specially fed on Cream and Almonds. It is enough to say that these lambs are from Senator Cochrane's farm, and are admitted by all customers to be the Finest Flavored Lambs ever eaten.

HOT HOUSE MUSHROOMS, TOMATOES, MINT, CRESS, PARSLEY, RADISHES, CHIVES, LETTUCE, SPINACH

BROWN BROS' Windsor Market.

NOTE—Open To-night and Monday until 11 o'clock

BEDFORD SENATORSHIP.

Mr. G. B. Baker to Get the Seat—Mr. Howell is Better. (Special to The Herald) Ottawa, Dec. 28.—Mr. Baker, M.P., for Missisquoi, was in the city last evening, and had a long conference with Mr. Howell. It is said that Mr. Baker is still anxious of being made a Senator. The Premier is still suffering from a severe cough, but expects to be able to be around in a couple of days.

DEAD PREMIER'S ESTATE.

It only Amounts to \$9,727—Letters of Administration Applied for. Ottawa, Dec. 28.—In the Surrogate Court, Messrs. O'Connor and Hogg, acting for Lady Thompson, have applied for Letters of Administration of the estate of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, who died intestate. The value of the estate is placed at \$9,727.44. It includes life insurance to the value of \$5,726, a library, household furniture, and a small sum in the Bank, make up the remainder of the total. The application came up before the Judge to-day.

VICTIMS OF THE STORM.

One Man Frozen to Death Near New York—A Hunter Loses His Way. Peekskill, N. Y., Dec. 28.—The first death by freezing of the season was reported from this place this morning. The victim is James H. Robertson, a brother of State Senator William Robertson, of Westchester County. Watertown, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Daniel Kilby, aged 16, and four others, hunting on Lake Ontario shore, five miles from Henderson, this county, took up quarters in an old shanty during yesterday's big storm. Kilby started to get milk at a farm house half a mile away, became lost and for four hours struggled in the storm. He finally reached a lighthouse several miles distant, exhausted, with legs and part of arms frozen. A party of twenty from Henderson were out all last night searching for him, and many of them are suffering from frozen feet, hands and noses. The farmers in that vicinity were all aroused to join in the search. Kilby will recover with careful nursing.

ARMENIAN REFORMS.

A New Province to be Created With a Special Government. Constantinople, Dec. 28.—At the last Council of Ministers, there was a long discussion of the many projects suggested for reform in Armenia and it is reported that the following suggestions have been adopted in principle: The Provinces of Erzeroum, Erivan, Bitlis and Mooshare to be made a single Province. The governors are to be nominated by the Sultan for five years. The first governor is to be a Mussulman and his successors are to be Christians; but, not Armenians. The military police, is to be a local body under the command of a general of a division to be nominated by the Sultan. The taxes collected within the new Province are to be expended within its limits.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS

Annual Meeting of the Ontario Association—Their Finances. (Special to The Herald.) Toronto, Dec. 28.—The Commercial Travellers' Association is in session here to-day. The financial statement shows assets to the amount of \$238,524. During the year there were 29 deaths, on account of which \$25,806 was paid to beneficiaries. The income during the year was \$20,038. Robert H. Gray was elected President by acclamation in the place of President Van Norman.

BUFFALO'S BIG BLAZE.

Four Business Blocks Destroyed Last Night—Loss \$150,000. Buffalo, Dec. 28.—East Buffalo had a big fire last night, resulting in a loss of \$150,000 to several merchants and owners of business houses on Broadway, in the Polish district. The fire started in Eckhardt's furniture shop and destroyed four business blocks and several smaller buildings. The insurance is less than \$100,000.

A FIRE IN WATERBURY.

Waterbury, Conn., Dec. 28.—Fire broke out this morning at 2:40 in Lawlor's Hotel, 35 East Main Street, which was totally destroyed, also the Platt block, the finest in the city, adjoining, was completely gutted. The fire was caused by the explosion of an oil tank in the hotel. The loss is \$75,000.

FIRE AT LINDSAY.

Lindsay, Ont., Dec. 28.—Last night at 10 o'clock fire was discovered in Patterson's dry goods store, adjoining the Simpson House. The stock is nearly a total loss. Kerr's stock of dry and fancy goods, next door east, was slightly damaged by smoke and water. Later in the night the fire worked its way up between the partitions and gutted two or three bedrooms in the Simpson House. The fire is supposed to have started from a store in the stove.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—The warehouse of the Pioneer Paper Stock Company was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The loss on buildings and stock will amount to \$55,000. Two cottages which stood adjacent to the buildings were destroyed by the falling walls.

MISS MARIE BURROUGHS SUE.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 28.—In the Municipal Court yesterday, Judge Purke heard the case of Actor Mark F. Price vs. Miss Marie Burroughs, now playing at the Columbia Theatre, in which Price seeks to recover damages for breach of a contract which it is alleged Miss Burroughs made with him for the season of 1904-5. Marie Burroughs is billed to play in Montreal during New Year's week. Miss Burroughs testified that she had been an actress eleven years. She knew of no definite meaning of the word "season," as applied to time. She had played with Mr. Willard several seasons, and never had engagements for definite time. She further said that as a matter of honor she would not let Mr. Price claim it, give him two weeks' notice and pay him for the two weeks.

Lost Through Thieves and Banks.

Piqua, Ohio, Dec. 28.—While Henry Freter and wife were absent from home thieves entered the house and stole \$4,075. Six years ago Freter secured heavily by the failure of a bank and his confidence in banks was completely shaken. He was the Populist candidate for Congress in this district this year.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

Try Southern Straight Cut Cigarettes. 10c per package.

TRADE IN CANADA.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s Review for the Past Week. Toronto, Dec. 28.—R. G. Dunn & Co.'s review of trade in Canada for the past week says: In the Montreal district trade is quiet generally. Many travellers are home for the holidays, and the general lack of snow in the country parts is unfavorable to the movement of produce and lumbering operations. Manufacturing operations are also somewhat curtailed. This is the season at which, in some lines, there is the annual shut down for repairs and in some others the factory hands go in for a prolonged retraining, which only ends with Epiphany. Retail holiday trade in the city has been moderate but taking it all round there has not been the amount of money spent that there has been some years. In value the only recently marked variations in the advance in flour and the steady decline in sugar, graham and having reached the unprecedentedly low figure of 34 cents at the refinery. Hides have been firming up of late. The market is well cleaned up with some difficulty in meeting the demand for light hides. Money is apparently scarce in the country but plentiful at the banks where all loans are readily available at 4 per cent. on good security. The volume of trade in whole sale circles at Toronto shows a decrease this week. In most lines travellers are in, and the mail orders are in a number. Some of the whole sale dry goods houses report a larger number of orders in for spring goods which will keep them busy for some time. Generally speaking, however, this year has not been a very profitable one. Prices have ruled exceedingly low, and payments have been short of the retail merchants continue to exhibit a big deal of caution in withholding from the purchase of large stocks. Trade returns prove this. While both Canadian imports and exports for the five months of the fiscal year show considerable decreases, the exports this year over imports is several millions more than last year, a very satisfactory statement indeed. The money market is inactive. In spite of the lowering of the rates of interest on deposits there is a further increase in the deposits of chartered banks. The small movements in produce are reflected by the decrease of nearly \$1,500,000, in the note circulation of banks during November. The discount line of the banks has also been curtailed. The number of failures for the week is 41 as against 31 for corresponding week of last year.

RAID ON THE LOW CUTS.

Cholly Tells Us What the Dress Reformers Saw at the Grand Opera. Really and truly, ladies and gentlemen, what are we coming to? Where are we at? Lady Somerset, an English reformer who should find plenty to do at home, certainly must be misrepresented when any such nonsense as some women are now talking is attributed to her. "We propose to go up higher!" is the cry of the misguided female dress reformer. "Up higher" means into the boxes of the patrons of the Metropolitan Opera House. It is said that spotters were on hand the other night to take notes of the quantity of shoulders exposed in the parterre, and if there is too much—well, what then? Are the offenders to be blackmailed or exposed even worse than their necks and bosoms? If Grannie Grannis appeared at the opera to spot the necks of the fine ladies in the boxes, they at least were all unconscious of it and wore their low neck gowns as usual.

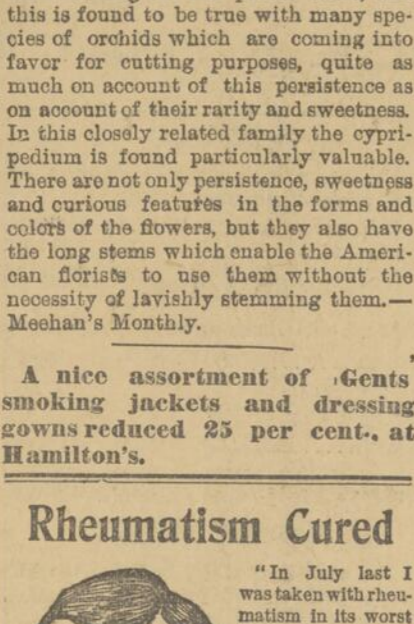
Mrs. Paron Stevens wore a very low cut gown. So did Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger and Mrs. Willis Vanderbilts. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's dress was not so low, nor was Mrs. William Astor's, but they are both very thin, with unattractive shoulders. Mrs. Henry Sloan and Mrs. Benjamin Porter have superb busts, and their gowns were cut accordingly, as were those of Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright and Mrs. George Gould. I did not notice so much as a shawl or a bit of lace thrown over any woman's shoulders in deference to the presence of female detectives. On the whole, Mrs. Grannis, if she was in the house at all, took mighty good pains to conceal her identity. If she was in the house, it will be interesting to know what she intends to do with the notes she gathered.—Cholly Knickerbocker in New York Recorder.

Orchids For Cut Flowers. So many beautiful flowers drop their petals soon after cutting that they are out of favor with purchasers. The efforts of florists are generally in the direction of introducing such flowers as will hold their own for some time after cutting. It is possibly one of the leading advantages of the carnation that it lasts so long on the parlor table, and this is found to be true with many species of orchids which are coming into favor for cutting purposes, quite as much on account of this persistence as on account of their rarity and sweetness. In this closely related family the cypripedium is found particularly valuable. There are not only persistence, sweetness and curious features in the forms and colors of the flowers, but they also have the long stems which enable the American florists to use them without the necessity of lavishly stemming them.—Meehan's Monthly.

A nice assortment of Gents smoking jackets and dressing gowns reduced 25 per cent. at Hamilton's.

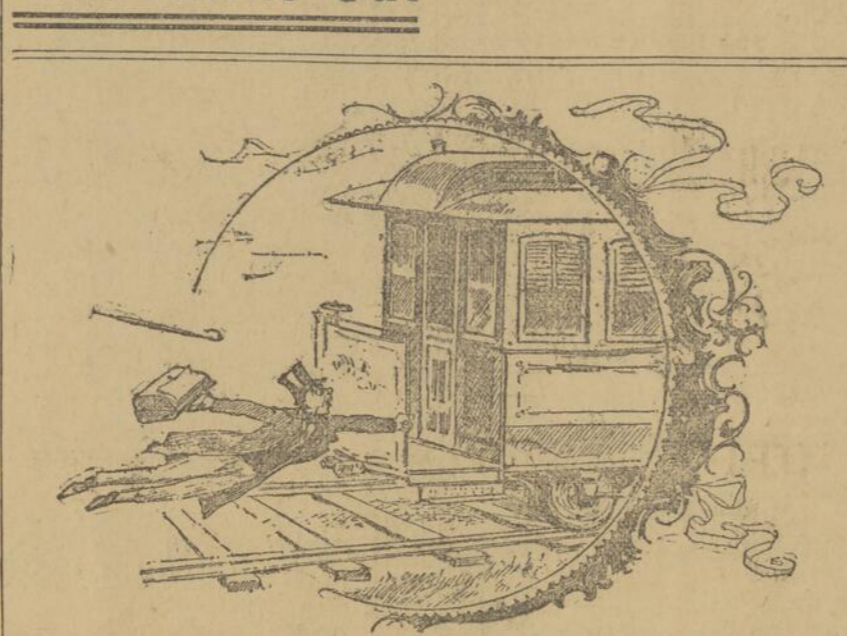
Rheumatism Cured. "In July last I was taken with rheumatism in its worst form. Local physicians treated me, but their remedies did not give me any relief. I was advised to give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial, which I did. I take great pleasure in stating that two bottles gave marked relief. Continuing regularly with the medicine, I am now cured. While afflicted I was frequently obliged to use crutches. I cannot recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla too highly. BYRON CRANDALL, engineer at Water Works, Toronto Junction, Ont.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.



Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

This Little Cut



illustrates an incident in the travels of John James Jones, and if you will watch this space every day you will have some idea of

A Superb Illustrated Number of the Herald, to be issued on January 28th. This issue... ..

Ye Knights of ye Sample Case!

Will deal with every phase of a Commercial Traveller's life, and show what class of men are these who by their energy and tact have earned reputations among the merchants of America, and through whose hands the tide of Canadian commerce flows from wholesaler to retailer.

It will contain, among other interesting things,

A history of the growth and spread of an organization which has now a membership of over Seven Thousand Men, earning a combined salary of over \$10,500,000 annually, and spending over \$6,000,000 per year in hotel and railway bills.

Portraits of all the presidents of the Montreal Branch of the C. T. Association since its formation will be given, with those of the officers and best known, most popular and most enterprising travellers of the current year.

There will be solid facts and statistics for business men; amusing incidents of travel for those who like fun; pictures which are worthy of careful preservation for the legion of friends of the "Ambassadors of Commerce"; a brief sketch of each of the leading travellers; a "round up" of the firms they represent, with pointers on the novelties of the season, as discovered among the wholesalers by the Herald man; and a column devoted to dates of departure and arrival, at various towns, of travellers, which will enable the retail merchants to "keep tab" of when to expect them.

This edition will be printed on Saturday, January 28th, and all orders for copies, photos and advertisements should reach us before 12th Jan. It will be the finest issue, with the largest circulation, ever attempted by

THE MONTREAL DAILY HERALD

And it will go to every part of Canada.

Advertisers please take Note!

SOUTHERN ATROCITIES.

More Lives Sacrificed to the Rampant Spirit of Lawlessness. Hinton, W. Va., Dec. 28.—A fight occurred at Hinton between a white man and a negro. The white man shot the negro several times and left him lying on the ground dead. On Loop Creek a general fight occurred in which three men were killed and several wounded. Two of the killed were fairly cut to pieces.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 28.—A mob of 100 negroes caught Jim Chockie at Tullahoma last night, took him to the woods during a blinding snow storm, stripped him, whipped him nearly to death, and ordered him to leave the country before daylight. While drunk, Chockie left his wife last Monday night while she was sick at her home, and when he returned Tuesday evening she was dead. Then he left home, got drunk, and went to a negro dance.

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 28.—H. Clay Ezell, probably the most prominent breeder in this section, was shot and instantly killed at his home, seven miles from this city by Purdy L. Ellis. Ezell and Ellis had been on bad terms for some time. The former sent for Ellis and his wife and when they arrived at his front gate, he met them with a shot-gun and opened fire. Ellis and his wife were both slightly wounded. Ezell then drew a pistol and shot at Ellis who grasped with both hands the muzzle of the pistol. In the struggle Ellis got hold of one of Ezell's pistols, and placing it to his assailant's head blew his brains out. Ellis surrendered and is now in jail.

A nice assortment of Gents' smoking jackets and dressing gowns reduced 25 per cent. at Hamilton's.

Died From Gangrene. Alphonse Lachance an employee of Esplin & Co., trunk manufacturers who was admitted to the General Hospital on December 4th last suffering with a badly lacerated arm died yesterday. The physicians wished to amputate the limb to prevent gangrene setting in, but Lachance refused to allow it preferring to die with all his joints intact. The coroner will hold an inquest to-morrow.

Try Southern Straight Cut Cigarettes. 10c per package.

FASCINATION BY SNAKES.

The Tongue Play of the Reptiles a Lure For Their Prey.

The pheasants which formed the subjects of the following observations were hatched out in an incubator from eggs kindly given me by Sir Cecil Miles. The eggs were taken from the hen and transferred to the incubator a few days before the young birds were due to emerge.

Two pheasants were hatched out at about 3 p. m. That evening, at about 6:30, a finely chopped egg was placed before them, but they showed no signs of pecking at it, nor did they peck at grain or sand next morning at 11 a. m. At 4 p. m. they began to peck, but seized very little. One struck repeatedly at a crumb of egg on the other's back, but failed to seize it, though the other bird was quite still.

The little birds showed no signs of fear of me. They liked to nestle in my warm hand. My fox terrier was keen to get at them, much keener than with chicks, probably through scent suggestion. I placed two of the young pheasants, about a day old, on the floor and let him smell them, under strict orders not to touch them. He was trembling in every limb from excitement. But they showed no signs of fear, though his nose was within an inch of them. When the pheasants were a week old, I procured a large blindworm and placed it in front of the incubator drawer in which the birds slept at night. On opening the drawer they jumped out as usual and ran over the blindworm without taking any notice of it. Presently first one, then another, pecked vigorously at the forked tongue as it played in and out of the blindworm's mouth. Subsequently they pecked at its eye and the end of its tail.

This observation naturally leads one to surmise that the constant tongue play in snakes may act as a lure for young and inexperienced birds, and that some cases of so called fascination may be simply the fluttering of birds round this tempting object. I distinctly remember, when a boy, seeing a grass snake, with head slightly elevated and quite motionless, and round it three or four young birds fluttering nearer and nearer. It looked like fascination. It may have been that each hoped to be the first to catch that tempting but elusive worm! Presently they would no doubt be invited to step inside.—Nature.

HE HAD A NEW THING.

And Gentils, as Is Always the Case, Got Its Reward.

Two men were seated at a small table near the front door waiting for their sandwiches and coffee when they were approached by a shabby stranger, who touched his hat and said: "Gentlemen, may I ask a favor of one of you?"

"They were silent. It was no new experience to them."

"What I wished to ask was, gentlemen," continued the stranger, "how to spell the word balloon."

They looked at one another in evident surprise and one asked, "The word 'balloon,' you say?"

"Yes, gentlemen. I got into a discussion with a friend, who says there is but one 'l.' I maintain there are two."

"Your friend's right," said one of the men at the table.

"No, he isn't," retorted the other.

"You're right, Two 'l's."

"Let me see now," said the first.

"B-a-l-l-o-o-n-e-o-p-a-b-a-l-o-o-n. I think you're wrong, Bill, and that this man's friend wins the bet."

"It's no bet," said the shabby stranger. You can see for yourself there is chance for an argument. If I had a pocket dictionary, I could tell in a minute. Gentlemen, would one of you loan me a dime with which to purchase one?"

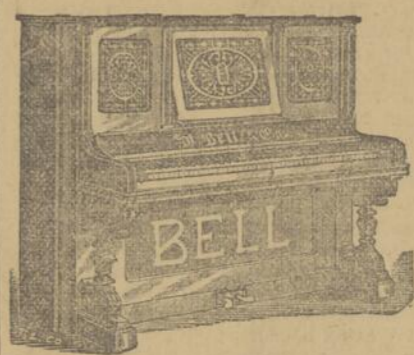
They looked at him coldly for a moment and then each pulled out a dime and gave it to him.

"You're a good thing," said the first one.

"Yes, you've got something new," added the other.

But the shabby stranger did not smile. He simply thanked them, and said he would buy one for his friend also.—Chicago Record.

Try Southern Straight Cut Cigarettes. 10c per package.



75,000 BELL Instruments Made and Sold.

Wholesale and Retail Agents

For Central Canada.

WILLIS & CO.

1824 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL



Open Evenings This Week. FULL ASSORTMENT



BELL PIANOS AND ORGANS DAILY ARRIVING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Sole Agents for Knabe, Bell and Williams Pianos and Bell Organs.

"AITKEN'S"

WE WERE PREPARED for the BLIZZARD

We have, as is well known, the best stock of SCOTCH WOOL UNDERWEAR in the city, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. Our stock of warm Lined Gloves cannot be surpassed in quality.

Dressing Gowns and Smoking Jackets, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Silk Ties, Silk Mufflers, Silk Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Hosiery of all kinds.

Our Ladies' and Children's Departments claim attention.

CORSETS, UNDERWEAR, CHILDREN'S COSTUMES, SAILOR SUITS, CLOAKS, ROBES, etc., etc.

SUITABLE GOODS FOR NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

As this may be our last public utterance this year, we take the opportunity of thanking our patrons for their liberal patronage during the past year, and of wishing them all a very HAPPY NEW YEAR.

JOHN AITKEN & CO.,

1757 NOTRE DAME STREET. ESTABLISHED 1847. TELEPHONE 1952.

STOVES RANGES HEATERS

Stores in all parts of the City

Glendinneng & Son, Montreal, Que

WINTER

IS AT YOUR DOOR

But it's all right anyhow, you have

KENNEDY & CO'S.,

Store to fall back upon—they have still some of those famous

OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS

ARE YOU PREPARED FOR WINTER?

That is the question. Have you laid in comfortable and warm clothing for the cold weather? If not, NOW IS YOUR TIME. You can now select from our Winter Stock your choice of suit or overcoat at away down prices. We have marked down all our stock; you can buy it at your own price. In all your experience you have never seen such well-made clothing sold at such low prices.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO., 31 St. Lawrence Street. MONTREAL.

Trade and Commerce FINANCIAL.

The stock market was fairly active this morning. The bulk of the trading outside of a block of Gas, was in Street Railway. This company, it appears, coped with yesterday's storm so effectively...

The market was quite active and strong up to the close of the day. Richelieu sold up to 84, and Street Railway made further advances to 169 for old stock and 167 for new. Gas was weaker.

Meredit and O'Brien's Montreal market letter said:—The year has finished up with a strong and active market. Street Railway scored another substantial advance, and Gas was in fair demand.

For a holiday week, this has been an unusual one. Business has been good nearly all the time and there is a constant demand for the active stocks.

Today's highest, lowest and closing prices and net changes from yesterday's closing prices for actual sales are as follows: MORNING BOARD.

NEW YORK STOCKS. L. J. Forget & Co.'s New York letter said:—New York, Dec. 28, 3 p.m.—The Street appears to have made up its mind that nothing worth attention is likely to happen till after Jan. 1st.

NEW YORK GOSSIP. Meredit and O'Brien's New York gossip said:—Attorney-General Olney has given a decision to the effect that oil cake manufactured from linned is entitled to a drawback.

London Stock Exchange. Messrs. Macdonald Bros., stock brokers, 69 St. Francois Xavier street, were called the closing prices of American stocks in London as follows:

MONEY AND EXCHANGE. Messrs. Nichols and Marler, stock and exchange brokers, corner Notre Dame and St. Francois Xavier Streets, report the local Exchange market as follows: Dec. 28, 1894.

THE LONDON SITUATION. New York, Dec. 28.—The Evening Post's special financial cablegram from London is as follows: The settlement was satisfactorily completed. The general tone was very good to-day, prices finishing at the best with an upward tendency.

FINANCIAL NOTES. The Bank of England rate of discount is 2 per cent. Money in the local market is quoted at 3 1/2 to 4 per cent. on call, and discounts on mercantile paper at 6 1/2 to 7 per cent.

THE DAY IN WALL STREET. New York, Dec. 28.—The Evening Post in its financial article to-day says:—Less than one million gold was engaged to-day for export. Street exchange was, in fact, too dull and heavy to admit of extensive marketing of 'gold bills'.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE. Messrs. Meredit and O'Brien, stock brokers, 16 St. Sacrament street, report the closing prices on the local stock exchange as follows:

Table with columns: Description, Dec. 28, Dec. 27. Lists various stocks like Canadian Pacific Railway, S.S.A., Commercial Cable Co., etc.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. Messrs. Meredit and O'Brien, 16 St. Sacrament Street, have received the following quotations by direct private wire from New York:

Table with columns: Description, Dec. 28, Dec. 27. Lists various stocks like Am. Cotton Oil, Am. Tobacco Co., Am. Sugar Refining Co., etc.

RECEIPTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR IN MONTREAL TO-DAY. The estimated receipts for to-morrow are: Wheat, 65 cars; corn, 210; oats, 74, and hogs, 15,000.

Table with columns: Receipts, Shipments. Lists various commodities like Chicago-Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.

PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS. The receipts of produce and provisions in Montreal to-day are given as follows: G.T.R. C.P.R. Canal. 712.

COMMERCIAL. Board of Trade markets were quiet to-day with a heavy tone prevailing in grain circles. Prices were steady at a slight decline and short sellers leisurely covering to secure profits.

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CLOSING PRICES. Messrs. Meredit and O'Brien have received the following quotations from Chicago: Month, Op'n, High, Low, Close.

Table with columns: Month, Op'n, High, Low, Close. Lists various commodities like Wheat, Corn, Oats, etc.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS. Toronto, Dec. 28.—Market very quiet. Wheat, cars of red and white offering North and West at 57c and 58c, holders asking 82c for No. 1 hard North Bay, 70c West and 78c East. Flour, cars straight roller quoted Toronto freights, at \$2.75 to \$2.80.

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A Safe Investment. \$3.00 and \$5.00 SAFES, Less 33 1/3 Percent Discount. See our \$2.00 NICKEL BANK, Self-registering. A Great Novelty. BANKS, 30c to \$5.00.

G. A. HOLLAND & SON, 1758, 1760 Notre Dame Street. Open Saturday and Monday Evenings.

The Boston CIGAR. Unequaled in Richness of Aroma. LOGROTTE & CO. SMOKE THE HIGH CLASS BOSTON CIGARS.

Notice to Contractors and Others. We beg to inform you, as well as the public generally, that we have purchased the stock, machinery and assets of the business lately carried on under the name of E. Chanteloup.

The Star Hot Water Boilers. For Heating churches, Convents, Public Buildings, Private Residences, etc. Known as being superior to All Others!

MONTREAL DAILY HERALD, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1894.—12 PAGES.

THE GHOST OF M'TAVISH HOUSE

(From Once a Week, May 4, 1882.)

Montreal is a wonderful place—unique in fact upon this continent—contrasting the ancient with the modern as no other American city can pretend to do, and showing buildings, dresses, and habits two centuries old, in picturesque juxtaposition with the extreme fashions and improvements of the present day.

The grey and black robes of the nuns rub against hoops that are greatly beloved of the gaudy of the city sidewalks. Portly men in their top hats, and their wives dispute the pavement with red-coated soldiers and merchants. Convents fester the counting-rooms of firms of world-wide reputation.

A church that counts its years by hundreds stands at the side of a market house, much newer than any other city can show, while near them from the barracks issues in splendid array a little army of soldiers, whose march is like the moving of waters, and their drill a wonder and a school.

It is not astonishing, therefore, that every summer brings to Montreal a host of tourists to marvel and admire, in whose train follow the inevitable travel correspondents, who fill the columns of our newspapers with little collections of three told facts. We "stay-at-homes" expect annually to be informed by the different journals that the towers of the French church are higher than the monument on Bunker Hill, and that the children of the "Sons of Grief" have clean faces, but bad bumps. The nuns themselves, it seems, are not so pretty as they might be, while the smallest children in the streets talk French with fluency—a fact which I wish you to note as an evidence of their surprising precocity.

Our special point no correspondent neglects. The "Haunted House" furnishes a paragraph to the whole tribe of nomadic scribblers.

Sometimes it is stated that the builder of this ghost-ridden mansion hung himself from a beam in its cellar on discovering that any sensible man would have expected—that his architect's estimate covered less than half of the required outlay. Again we are told that he died from the effects of a cup of "cold poison" swallowed in humble imitation of the sad example of the illustrious Dinah. I remember one correspondent who struck an original note by declaring that the devil carried him off bodily, though with what purpose or for what crime this inventive writer unfortunately omitted to specify. But, however they differ regarding the exit of the troubled spirit, all agree upon its occasional return.

Hunted the house is deserted, the very picture of desolation, strange affairs upon fine a site as fancy can conceive, having behind it the broad green belt of lofty trees that garters the foot of the mountain, and in front a wide slope, which stretches its lawn-like expanse in regular descent from the great doorway of the mansion to within a short distance from the public street.

The hill affords summer pasturage for hundreds of cows, which lounge among the fruit trees at its base, or dot its surface with their forms. But in winter it is put to a livelier use, for which it is admirably fitted by its rugged height, and the evenness of the declivity. To wit, as a slide for toboggans.

"A what?" you ask. "In the name of euphony what is a toboggan?" Let me tell you. I must premise that the orthography of this word belongs to the important unsettled questions of the time. Authorities differ, usage affords no guide, and its etymology is lost in the dim ages of aboriginal tradition. The way I write it comes as near the sound as can be, and pleases me accordingly. But any reader who feels dissatisfied, has perfect liberty to spell it as he thinks proper.

All I know about tobogganning was learned nine years ago. Understand that. Many changes may, nay, must have come, since then. The hill may offer no longer an unbroken slope. The practice itself may have grown unfashionable. But in my time everybody tobogganed, and the slide was the glory of the town.

Toboggans—to resume them—are Indian sleighs, perfectly flat, without runners, supporting themselves above the lightest snow on the same principle as the snowshoe, by offering a large surface to its resistance. They are about eight feet long, and sufficient to leave a margin of a few inches above the occupant. They curve upward in front like the runner of a sleigh, light poles tied along the sides support the occupants while going over "the jumps," which are holes worn by the constant ploughing of the curved runners in their rapid rush down the steep incline.

Indian sleighs are often very neatly painted and almost always christened by appropriate names, such as the "Dart," the "Snow Wreath" and the "Bird on the Wing." Their bottoms by long usage grow wonderfully smooth. When the snow is a little beaten, or has a light crust, they glide through our New England sleighs, which crash in a moment, the toboggans glide along as easily as a ship passing through the water, and as swiftly as an arrow just loosed from the bow.

I spent a winter in Montreal during the height of the furor, and visited the ground many times in company with as pleasant a set of gentlemen as I have ever been privileged to know.

One of these, whom I shall call Roy—

"In Hochelaga Depicta appears the following description of the McTavish House: 'On a well chosen spot, most conspicuously situated beneath the abrupt part of the mountain, one late Simon McTavish, Esq., erected a mansion in a style of elegance, the architect had projected great improvements in the neighborhood of the house thus intended for his residence; and had he lived to complete them, the place would have been rendered an ornament to the island. His remains were deposited in a tomb placed at a short distance behind the house, whence a shrubbery, on a rocky situation above it, his friends have erected a monumental pillar as a tribute to his worth, and made a memento of their regret. The house itself is a very prominent object, disclosing itself in almost every direction, the obelisk was formerly so, but is now much obscured by the growth of young trees. The inscription on the pedestal is as follows:—

Errected to the memory of Simon McTavish, Esq., who died July 6th, 1804, aged 54 years. This monument is erected by his nephews, William and Duncan McGillivray, to commemorate their high sense of his many virtues, and as a grateful tribute for his many acts of kindness shown to them.

THE M'TAVISH MONUMENT.



curiosity. He told me his story that night as we sat in my room together, while the fishes from the alewife tickled about the chamber, till the shimmering darkness of the winter night overshadowed the room like a pall.

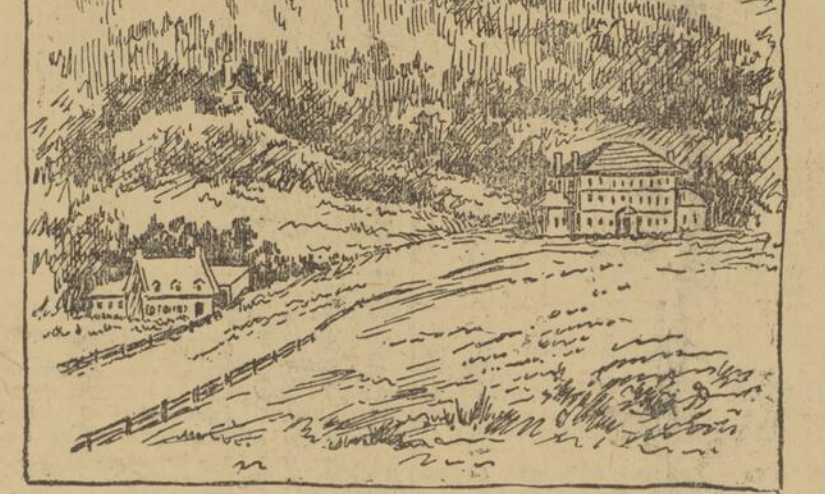
Impossible to give it in his words; needless my interrupting queries. You have it here as I remember it—plus the many imperfections of a bad narrator, and minus more of the charms derived from his quaint expressions and peculiar manner than I am at all willing to suppose he realized.

"One Saturday night," he commenced "about four weeks ago the tracks, you all remember, were in a terrible condition. There had been good sliding for a week in snow deep enough even to cover the big rocks at the foot and all the world had gone mad about tobogganing.

With Friday came a dash of rain, followed by severe weather, till on Saturday the whole hill was a sheet of glare ice, so thick that our sticks could not break through it, and so smooth that our hands found little hold to steer. Few cared to go on it that Saturday afternoon. Those who did left early, for sleighs shot down like arrows. To ride them was all but impossible. One boy went off with a broken arm, another, who had cut his ankle, was carried home on his toboggan.

It was toward ten o'clock in the evening when the moon got up, heartily cheered by half a dozen of us who were waiting impatiently at another, who had cut his ankle, was carried home on his toboggan.

It was toward ten o'clock in the evening when the moon got up, heartily cheered by half a dozen of us who were waiting impatiently at another, who had cut his ankle, was carried home on his toboggan.



THE M'TAVISH HOUSE—FROM AN OLD SKETCH.

er than the ice itself. Frank brought a new sleigh, which he had selected out of a hundred in Lorette. Frank, too, was with us; large-hearted Frank, whose name describes his nature, as good at cricket as at steering—deservedly a favorite with girls and men; and Andrew with the "Arrow," and Arthur's "Falling Star."

We had a glorious time. The speed was greater than I had ever before known. We did not slide; we flew—dancing over "the jumps" and dashing past the stone-heads, each steering as carefully as if there were a dozen ladies on board—for a mistake would have been no laughing matter. We tried all the runs, even the unusual one which, passing obliquely behind the college buildings leads towards a bridge that crosses the little brook.

Near twelve o'clock, tired of our sport, and the passing of our sleighs at the door of the "Haunted House" for our last slide.

It was Frank who proposed that we should try the track on the extreme right, which as yet we had not attempted, and George who suggested that we should go far back among the trees, shoot through the "Crown" which separates the enclosed ground from the roof of the mountain, and thus sweep along the right hand track with all the advantage which our unusual start would give. By so doing, we could nearly double the length of our slide. The idea of this was, however, entirely free from objections till we approached the bottom of the hill, where the difficulties increased—racks being in great plenty and the trees inconveniently close together.

No one dissenting, we dragged our toboggans up the mountain, till we reached the ledge at which we proposed pushing, some of us, whose moccasins were travel-worn, finding it no easy task to scale the slippery ascent.

At the top all tarried a moment, spell-bound by the beauty of the night. Not a cloud soiled the sky. No breath of wind rustled the leaves of the branches above us. The moonlight seemed unusually bright, even for that latitude—showing the towers of the French church on guard over the sleeping city below us, and beyond, blue in the distance, crossed summit of Beloit. Behind us rose the monument, gilt by a high wall of stone.

We could see its shaft white among the tree trunks, marking where rests the builder of the house in, as many believe, his troubled and terrible spirit repose. But none of us thought of the monument or its tenant while we marshalled our toboggans along the edge of the incline—nothing in fact, but not track before us and the wild swamper over it that we were about to take.

"Now, then, the first to the hill," cried George. "Give us to the fence, Roy, if you want an even race."

"To the house, you mean," two or three called out. "At less than that I sat quietly, a hand down on each side, ready to shove forward, waiting till they had reached the bottom of the hill. My patience was not tried, their halloo coming through half a mile of that clear air as distinctly as if uttered two yards off, told me the track was clear for my run.

With this halloo came to my ears from the steeples of the city, the sound of the bells ringing midnight; and I listened to distinguish he clear tones that bounded out of the bellry of St. Patrick's from the heavier clang of the Cathedral and the gentle music of the seminary chimnes.

but more heartily when I saw the sneer starting over his face once more. How I prize we are—air of being even afraid!

The stranger slipped his snowshoes from his back and flung them against a tree, remarking that he would pick them up on his return.

"Are you coming up the hill again to-night?" I inquired with surprise. He answered: "The morning of the Sabbath."

"And will you slide on Sunday?" I asked. "You should have remembered that ten minutes ago," he replied in his old sarcastic tone. "I think no more of it. I think of nothing but the snow on the race before us. All other considerations are now too late."

We got on together, but parted company from the very outset, for he shoved to the left at once and steered toward a gap in the fence directly behind where a break in the wall of the Haunted House gave access to the cellars beneath—an old doorway in fact, which pilasters had plundered of its boarding and the mountain winds of its stones, till an irregular opening had been formed large enough to admit a loaded wagon.

At first, as the stranger headed in the direction of this door, I thought he had mistaken his course, or that his toboggan had become unmanageable. But the skill with which he handled it dismissed this last supposition. His sleigh bounded from knoll to knoll, obeying a touch of his finger, scraping the trees as it drew past them, and taking advantage of every bend in the ground till it sprang straight at a hole in the fence not much wider than itself, and shot through as the thread goes through the needle when guided by a woman's hand.

I never saw such steering before or since. After what followed you may believe that I hope never to look upon its like again.

I had got abreast of the fence myself by this time, running down it towards the opening further to the right. The pace was awful. My toboggan sneered along the ice so that I could hardly keep it upon the track, and I came within a snuff of the trees which straggled together. When I reached the other side the stranger was just flashing into the gloom of the opening that led downwards to the cellars of the Haunted House.

I screamed, but my voice was drowned in the peal of his laughter and the clapping of countless hands, which rattled from every story of that mad-towered building.

Straight in front of me I stared—not a side look for a million. Upon my head each separate hair crawled upwards, snail-like, and my breath went and came pantingly, as the helpless holes straggled body to body with a mortal foe. My toboggan bounded on with redoubled speed. It seemed to share my terror. "Was not without an effort that, as I passed the end of the mansion, I mustered courage for a Parthian glance.

What I saw there I dare not re-peat till they close on this earth and my eyes forever. A vision of horror inefable—beyond belief of bearing—appeared with which all I had before imagined of ghostly, soul-soubling phantoms, became mere babble of old nurses to frightened children.

Out of the darkness into which my companion had plunged came forth a skeleton bearing in its skinless arms a coffin of unusual size. Its kness rattled as it strode forward, staggering over the terrible burden. Nothing of life about it save its eyes, not earthly even these. Now, the hollow holes opened its bony forehead looked out of two balls of fire, the same that had gazed on me a moment before as I was looking up in the stranger's face. To look at them now threatened madness.

I felt it and shut my own, passing my hands over them to keep out the hateful sight.

So I saw nothing more. But I heard the thud of the coffin upon the ice and the clatter of the skeleton's bones as it bounded into its sepulchral vehicle, then the grit of the frozen snow beneath the runner of the toboggan!

This last sound changed my resolution. I knew what a struggle lay before me. With strength gained from despair I nerved myself to meet the danger, feeling that human skill and courage must be strained to distance my demon pursuer.

I halted, what then? I supposed to think of it. Now light had shuddered upon the strange conditions of our race, and well I understood their meaning. No marvel that he found his toboggan too narrow. No wonder that he weariod of it and would change it for my "Indian Chief." In the coffin which he had plundered behind me, I was to make the next skeleton. Had he not said that I must use it unless I conquered in this hopeless race?

Thus life and death on its issue, I bent myself to the contest, not losing an inch that all I knew of steering and the hill could give me.

I have said before that the right-hand track was singularly free from obstructions till you approach the foot of the hill. The descent was much more even than on either of the other races, so that, at first, dexterity and practice availed but little. The utmost anyone could do being to keep the sleigh near toward a stump near the bottom, round which the track bent at an angle unpleasantly acute. On a line with this stump—not quite two yards to the right of it—the sharp black top of a rock peeped out above the ice crust.

NEW RESOLUTIONS

CHAUNCEY M. DEWEY DECIDES TO GO ON TALKING INDEFINITELY.

DR. PARKHURST ON THE NEW YEAR.

Henry E. Dixey on Fallness—Golf's Numerous Leaves.

New York, Dec. 27.—The world turns over its new leaf next week and so does erring humanity. There is a difference in methods and results, however, between Dame Earth and Dame Error. The one sticks to its resolution to make the seasons come and go, to bring sunshine and happiness and night and woe, and the other falls by the wayside early in the year.

There is one erring soul, one American, however, who has sworn off turning over a new leaf, and that is Chauncey M. Dewey, and this is the way he puts it:

DR. DEWEY'S RESOLUTION.

"A number of years ago I used to promise myself with the recurrence of every new year that I would make an heroic effort to overcome one of my greatest weaknesses, and that is talking too much. But now I never reform, and for a purpose. I am inclined to think perhaps theirs is a greater weakness than mine. It is a very bad habit, this talking too much, and I feel quite disposed to sound a note of warning to my fellow men on the subject. Do you know that more men come to grief from talking too much than from almost any other cause? More important legal cases and political contests have been lost from this cause than almost any other. This is about the only general suggestion which I have to make, for the people last November showed themselves so capable of turning over a new leaf, when the necessity for it became apparent, that I am rather inclined to think that they do not stand in need of any suggestions from me or anybody else. There is, however, a minority element in our midst which I trust has by this time seen the error of its ways, and will in the future turn over a new leaf and ally itself on the side of good, honest municipal government."

DR. PARKHURST'S RESOLUTION.

"I hardly know what to suggest in connection with the topic which has been proposed, other than that the people continue resolutely turning over new leaves in the direction of further municipal reforms. It was a glorious victory which was won in November, but the people must not rest satisfied with what has been gained, but press on till success is theirs. The fight has not been won by any means yet, for there are still numberless abuses which call loudly for redress. Indeed, the fruits of the recent great victory, will, in a large measure be lost unless aggressive measures are persisted in. The reform must be definitely established. The field is by no means exhausted as some people seem to think. The way in fact has just been opened, the path is at last clear for the establishment of great and lasting reforms, and it will be to the everlasting shame of the people of this city if this golden opportunity is not seized. There must, in the first place, be a thorough overhauling and cleansing of the foul municipal machine which has so long tarnished the fair name of New York. Happily a splendid beginning has been made and there should be no faltering in the good work until it is well finished.

"Do I think New Year resolutions in general good? Certainly I do. I think every resolve made to better one's condition is to be commended, and while there are many who drop back into their old ways, there are some who hold fast to the new paths which they have marked out. It pains me always to see people make resolves thoughtlessly and without seeming sense of the solemnity which should attach to such an act, but frequently they come afterwards to regard them more seriously and good results often come from them.

THOMAS C. PLATT WILL NOT CHANGE.

"I don't know of any new leaves which it is necessary that I should turn over, although I am aware that there are a good many worthy people in this country who seem to have very different opinions. It may be somewhat cruel to disappoint them, but I shall probably persist in following those old, unregenerate ways of the past.

"Of course it would not be permissible for me to suggest that these good people could by any possible chance be in need for you see I am a 'boss,' and a 'boss' is entirely beyond the pale of even the slightest consideration according to the ethics of this new advanced political system. It is quite interesting to observe the application which they make of this very wicked word. It is always the fellow they are trying to down that is the 'boss,' while they, no matter how active, or persistent or successful they may be in controlling party affairs—they are always 'leaders,' the 'representatives of public opinion.' Of course it sounds very nice, and fools people—or at least some people, because I have too much confidence in the intelligence of people generally not to believe that the majority of them will see through the shallow disguise. However, it seems to afford them a great deal of fun and excitement, and as for me—why I presume that I shall continue to survive it.

"There is, however, one suggestion that I feel rather disposed to make to them, which I trust that they will receive with that kindness with which I always receive the many suggestions that they make for my benefit, and that is that they disabuse their minds of the idea that all political party is restricted to the rather limited circle in which they move. There may be, and doubtless is, a great deal of it centered there, but I am not prepared to believe that more of it is to be found there than among the recognized leaders."

JOHN W. GOTT'S LEAVES.

"I haven't been doing anything much recently except turning over leaves, but as the newspapers have already apprised the public of the discoveries which have been made therein, I don't think that any

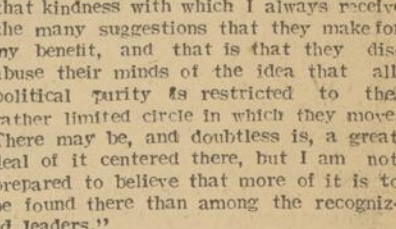
stay there alone till twelve o'clock. This idea did not occur to me that night. But the thought and purpose to execute it forthwith came next morning. Unfortunately it happened through out the rest of the season that I had some pressing engagement every Saturday evening which either prevented me from going to the hill at all, or brought me off it with the crowd long before midnight. But be comforted, it is not unlikely that the hill and the house remain still intact. Should you happen to be in Montreal next winter try the experiment for yourself. I can promise you a magnificent slide. As you catch you, "tant pis pour vous."

C. E. BOCKUS.

"It is related with regard to the 'Old Haunted House' that at one time a lot of 'darkies' made their abode, and, in order to remain undisturbed, frightened people away by rattling chains and making other expected noises. These sounds, heard after dark, were of course attributed by many weak-minded persons to supernatural causes. Mr. Albert Furniss and some friends drove these curly-headed shades out of the building, and they never returned in the flesh.

Ladies clean your kid gloves with Jo-Jo-Jo Cleanse, for sale only by J. W. Murphy and Co. Headquarters for dressed and addressed kid gloves in all the most desirable shades. Gloves fitted to the hand and warranted.

THE RACE.



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(Continued on Page 10.)

MUSICAL MATTERS.

There are people who do not like the Messiah. There are also people who cannot abide it, but we rather pity them than emulate them or set them up as people worthy of profound respect for their greater insight into the mysteries of life and art.

certainly the most artistic selection of the evening, though many were very good.

Among the works recently performed at the Opera Francaise, "Si Petals ro", is one of the most charming. The score is a joy to those who listen through the orchestra exquisitely graceful, and yet without none of the dramatic interest sacrificed to the lyrical beauty. It is certainly an admirable opera, and the way in which it has been played leaves very little to be wished for.

NEW RESOLUTIONS.

(Continued From Page 2.)

extended observations on the subject are required from me now."

MRS. GRANVILLE HAS LOFTY IDEAS. "You ask me what new leaves I should like to see turned over. Of course above everything else I should like to see the unification of the Church of Christ, a doing away with creedal differences; but to descend to practicalities I would like to see the world come to an appreciation of the ennobling virtues of work. I myself am a confirmed believer in work, employment of some kind, as offering the only effectual cure for the evils that afflict society to-day. I think there is no sorrow, no trouble, no evil that labor systematically prosecuted and persisted in will not cure. I believe in compulsory labor, in the State insisting that people work, and if necessary, furnishing them employment. Those who will not work should, I think, be sent to some industrial school and there forced to work, compelling them to master some useful trade. Thus there would be removed in a large measure the incentive to crime, for I believe that the majority of criminals are made so by necessity, by their inability through lack of knowledge of any trade or business to earn a livelihood. I know that much the larger proportion of fallen women have become such through their inability to earn a living in legitimate channels. Oh yes, work is the panacea for the ills that afflict society now, and this is the leaf that I should like to see turned to and attentively studied."

CRONER TOO DEEP FOR UTTERANCE. Mr. Richard Croner was approached and asked for some expression of opinion, but for some reason he showed a disposition to respond. Indeed, the rather angry frown which gathered upon his face showed very clearly that he felt that the question in some way involved a reflection upon him, and he very coldly declined to offer any suggestion whatever. He was assured that it was a general one, and he had been asked a number of other prominent people who had invariably responded; but there was evidently something in the suggestiveness of the question which seemed to move him very deeply; too deeply, in fact, for any utterance.

MADAME MELBA'S IDEA. "The people of New York have been so very kind to me that I cannot think of any sentiment which quite expresses the very kind feelings which I entertain for them. I only hope that I shall continue to inspire and deserve these very delightful expressions of appreciation."

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL TALKS. "Two years ago I think I said that I hoped the years would hurry by as fast as possible until we had got a Republican administration. I may now add that I am quite happy in the positive assurance that there is only one year more of them left."

HENRY E. DIXON ON FULLNESS. "I presume that there will be a great many people in this city—thousands I was going to say—who will be so happy in the thought that they are one year nearer to their graves that they will get drunk on the strength of it. I shall however, endeavor to keep strictly sober."

JAPANESE HAIRDRESSING. The Sweet Little Woman Has Peculiar Ideas About Cleanliness. The Japanese toilet is robbed of one of its finishing touches by the fact that no Japanese woman, gentle or simple, however fond she may be of looking into the sun shaped gun metal disk, supported on an artist's easel, which serves her for a looking glass, ever thinks of doing her own hair. The hair, after having all the last week's fat (the Japanese are exasperatingly clean in their persons) scoured out of it, is pomaded up affraying pleasant compound, castory oil, and worked into a most elaborate coiffure, more like a huge glossy black butterfly than anything else. As it is only dressed once or twice a week, it is never taken down except by the barber.

But it is easy to sleep with your hair up when your pillow is merely a little wooden door scraper, with a hollow cut in it to fit the neck, and a drawer in its base to hold the ornamental hairpins. The true Japanese woman, whether she is rich or poor, uses a paper pocket handkerchief carried in one of her long hanging sleeves, with her tiny kiseru (pipe) and silk tobacco pouch, and another pouch containing a tiny comb, mirror and pigment for coloring the lips. She wears tabi white linen socks with a divided great toe, through which she inserts the strap of a delicate straw sandal on a high, thin wooden clog, according to the dryness of the weather. Either of them discarded the instant she enters a building, and her parasol will be of the national Japanese shape, whether it be of oiled paper or delicate embroidered silk, though to be sure the Sairey Gamp umbrella is about the first contamination from the west which her costume is likely to suffer.

But I must not say any more about the dress of O-Hane San, the sweet little woman whose whole lifelong lesson, to quote the "Onna Daigaku" (greater learning for women), is obedience. She never loses her temper, never uses a coarse or irritating word, and is always pleasant and gracious and smiling, though she will do for her husband or her children or endure pollution for her parents' gain with marble courage.—London Graphic.

Happens Once Every 2,500,000 Years. A remarkable freak in moon phases was noted in the month of February, 1860, a month which has gone into astronomical annals as "the month without a full moon." In that year January and March each had two full moons, but February none. A writer in a leading astronomical journal uses the following language in describing it: "Do you realize what a rare thing in nature it was? It has not happened before since the beginning of the Christian era, and probably since the creation of the world it will not occur again, according to the computations of the astronomer royal of England, for—how long do you think? Not until after 2,500,000 years from 1860!"—St. Louis Republic.

The amateurs on the other hand were in the form and were all heard at their best. Among the selections which merited especial praise was the solo from "Pars Diquette Lesi" by Mr. E. Duquette. Mr. Duquette has certainly a grand voice, and what is of even greater importance, he knows how to use it. He gave the solo, which is difficult, moreover, not only with fine musical finish, but with dramatic force and breadth of expression. It was most

RECONCILED.

"Have pity!" cried the weeping rose. "Oh, tear me not from this dear bower! Here have I dwelt in sun and shower; Here have I grown from bud to flower; Here let me in my bloom repose."

"Weep not, O rose!"—answered low. "I'll take thee to a heavenly rest. Upon my sweetheart's smiling breast Thy beauty shall in requite grow."

"I'm happy," sighed the smiling rose. "Her radiant eyes upon me bend. Her breath and mine in greeting blend. I feel the throbbing of her heart. Oh, never tear us two apart! Here through life's bloom would I repose."—Clement Clifford in New York Ledger.

BANK BOOKKEEPING.

A Perfect System Never Has and May Never Be Developed.

The cashier of a prominent up town bank says that such a thing as a perfect system of bookkeeping has never been devised and probably never will be. "When you think of it," he said, "bookkeeping is simply a question of mental ingenuity. What one brain can devise in the way of safeguards another brain can usually undo, speaking in a general way. The daily papers in condemning the banks because of the moderate salaries paid to bookkeepers overlook a very important fact. The banks pay the market rates to expert bookkeepers, which are anywhere from \$1,800 to \$2,200 a year. An almost unlimited number of men can be obtained at these figures, and paying more money would not make the banks a bit safer, for the simple reason that men of strong mental powers, great business capacity and unswerving integrity are not, as a rule, content to be mechanical bookkeepers in large institutions. I do not, of course, mean to disparage bookkeepers in any way."

"The point is that the men who make good bookkeepers are unimaginative, reliable and steady going persons, who are not influenced by great ambition, and who do not aspire to lofty positions. It is not required of a bookkeeper that he shall have very high mental qualifications as bookkeeping is now conducted in our big institutions. Each man has a stipulated amount of work of a stereotyped nature to do. He has of course enough ingenuity to swindle, if he chooses to do so. Anybody who believes that a perfect system of bookkeeping can be devised must also believe that it would be impossible to counterfeit money. The Bank of England has been held up as a marvel for many years, and yet it is no secret that that institution was swindled in the most complete manner for many years before it was found out. The most important and conservative commercial agencies and financial institutions in this city and London have lost money through their employees, and the Credit Lyonnais, in France, where bookkeeping is said to have been carried to the very highest point of safety, was completely upset by a number of clerks two years ago, who had no difficulty whatever in hoodwinking the experts and pocketing the bank's money."—New York Sun.

Who Invented the Guillotine?

It is now certain that neither Dr. J. I. Guillotin, who is said to have died upon the instrument which has a name so strikingly like his own, nor Dr. J. B. V. Guillotine, who has also been given the credit of being its inventor, was the designer of the French instrument of capital punishment. It is known to have been in use in Italy at least 500 years before the time of either of the gentlemen mentioned and was the recognized instrument used for inflicting the death penalty in Scotland during both the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Conradin of Swabia was executed by such a machine at Naples in the year 1268, and that it was in use in France more than 100 years before the time of Dr. J. I. Guillotin is proved by the fact that the Duc de Montmorency was decapitated "by a sliding ax" in 1632.—St. Louis Republic.

The Principle In Thought.

During normal sleep cerebral force is restored which during the day was consumed. We cannot during wakefulness maintain an electric supply as fast as we disperse it, so not only all thought, but simple consciousness itself, must consume something. Those are marvelous microscopic twinkles of electric light that attend the disruption of the microscopic cells when we think. Wonderful is that carnal energy whose going, wrought by cerebral action, marks the genesis, and whose stopping indicates the exodus of our lives.—New York Advertiser.

A New Use For the Telephone.

It has remained for the latter part of the nineteenth century to evolve another and wholly different method from that usually employed for the transmission of oscillatory currents. This is to have the matter accomplished by telephone. The invention is not, however, patented, and may upon occasion be adopted in other cities than Washington.—Washington Times.

Lying Low.

Schoolmate—Why do you never touch your piano?
Miss Thumper—We're buying it on installments.
"What difference does that make?"
"I'm afraid if paw should hear me play he'd stop paying."—Good News.

In the battle of Marengo 55,000 men participated, and of that number 13,000 were killed or wounded, about 23 per cent. Napoleon thought Marengo his greatest victory. He always kept throughout life the uniform he wore on that day.

The climatic limit to the cultivation of wheat is not so much the cold of winter as the heat of summer. It will not mature in a climate where the summer temperature is below 60.

The Chippewa river was named from the Indian tribe. The Indian designation was Maygawakan, "The Mysterious Stream."

A Leaf and Flower Combination.

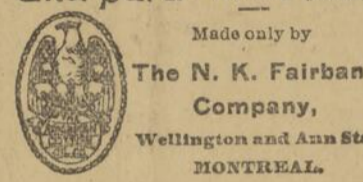
The only known variety, species or genus of plant known to botanical investigators in which the flower grows from the leaf has been described in the Paris Journal de Botanique. The plant is a native of tropical Africa, and in it the flowers are borne along the midrib on the back of the leaf.—St. Louis Republic.

A Stroke of Luck.

Mrs. Portly Pompos—Oh, Bridget, you have broken that magnificent Japanese vase!
Bridget—Sure, mmm, isn't it lucky that there was nothing in it!—Tampmany Times.

Good Things to eat are still better when made with

COTTOLENE for they are FREE from GREASE and are easily digested. For Frying, Shortening, and all cooking purposes COTTOLENE is better and purer than lard.



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GUTLERY.

A Choice Assortment

Tables, Pockets, Carvers, Scissors, &c.

At very moderate prices.

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A Quarterly Dividend at the rate of eight per cent. (8%) per annum on the paid up Capital Stock of the Quebec Electric Company.

For the quarter ending the 30th instant, has been this day declared payable to the Shareholders on record of the 30th day of November, 1894, and will be mailed as heretofore to them on the 1st day of January, 1895.

By order of the Board, CHARLES W. HAGAR, Manager and Secretary, Montreal, Nov. 20, 1894.

CENTS FOR SALE.

APPLY Herald Office.

INJECTION WATTAU

GEORGE W. REED, 783 and 785 Craig St.

YOUR OWN INTEREST

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E. B. EDDY'S Indurated Fibreware.

LADIES Who Value a Good Complexion Should Use

LE VIDO (Water of Beauty)

\$1.00 a Large Bottle. Of All Druggists

OILS

ENGINEERS will find it to their advantage to use our CYLINDER ENGINES and BURNING OILS. PROPERTIES will save money by sending to us for Samples. We also manufacture all kinds of STEAM ENGINES of every grade in the Dominion. Prompt attention given to all orders. Correspondence solicited.

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1755 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of "THE G. TRENHOLME BISHOP COMPANY," as Engravers, Lithographers, and Printers, at the City of Montreal, and consisting of GEORGE TRENHOLME BISHOP, residing at the said City of Montreal as General Partner, and of JOHN MURPHY, SAMUEL FINLEY, and EVAN FISHER AMES, residing also at Montreal as the Special Partners, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated at the said City of Montreal this eighteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. Signed in the presence of JOHN FALL, N. P. G. T. BISHOP, JOHN MURPHY, SAMUEL FINLEY, E. F. AMES, per H. B. AMES, Attorney.

THE business lately carried on under the name of G. TRENHOLME BISHOP COY. is now operated under the name of THE BISHOP ENGRAVING AND PRINTING CO.

G. TRENHOLME BISHOP, Manager and Sec-Treas.

MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Montreal Telegraph Company will be held in the Board Room of the Company on

Thursday, 10th January, 1895, at NOON, for the purposes provided for in Company's charter.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 31st instant to the 15th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order, D. ROSS-ROSS, Secretary and Treasurer, Montreal, 29th December, 1894.

DRAIN PIPES, Portland, Roman and Canada Cements, Fire Bricks, Clay, Etc.

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NO Bolts... Packing... Red Lead... Leaks... ALL

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MANUFACTURERS OF STEAM AND POWER PUMPS

FOR ALL DUTIES



The Mystery of Polly Lopp

die she would die amongst her little ones. At this time she could not put her foot to the ground. Her normal weight was 135 pounds when in good health, but the affliction reduced her to a living skeleton for she lost 65 pounds in the five months. To all human intelligence it was simply a case of waiting for the worst. Up to this time I had not thought of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, until one day I came across an advertisement and determined to try them. This was two months ago, just about the time we were moving up here from the Junction.

At this point Mrs. Monnell took up the story of the marvellous cure, and corroborated what her husband stated. Continuing, she said: "After using a few boxes I could walk on crutches, and after their further use I threw away my crutches and am now doing all my own housework. The limb is entirely healed up, and the cords, which in the terrible ordeal had been forced out of their position, have come back to their natural position. And to show how complete has been my recovery I am pleased to say that I have recovered my lost weight and five pounds more. I now weigh 140 pounds.

"We spent \$275 in doctors' fees and other expenses without avail, before beginning the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills," said Mr. Monnell, "and it seems marvellous that my wife, who a few months ago was considered past human aid, has by this wonderful medicine been restored to health and strength; and the Times concurs in the conclusion.

Mr. Monnell is one of the C.P.R. staff of clerks at the port, and he is always willing to tell of the cure effected. But there are hundreds of witnesses to the truth of his statements both in Owen Sound and at Toronto where he resided up to two months ago.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are offered with a confidence that they are the only perfect and unailing blood-purifier and nerve restorer, and where given a fair trial disease and suffering must vanish. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents a box or \$2.50 for six boxes, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations and refuse trashy substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, jaundice, indigestion, sick headache, etc. It is primarily caused by acidity of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and thus cures the disease.

Try Southern Straight Cut Cigarettes, 10c per package. Trade Material. Scott's Emulsion is Cod Liver Oil perfected and is prepared upon the principle of its digestion and assimilation in the human system; hence it is given without disturbing the stomach.

CHAPTER III. Three men had been dangerously wounded, and the law, now brave enough, took charge of them. Polly and Nell were heroes. The president of the mite society called a special meeting in their honor, and old man Almes made a speech, with his shirt collar buttoned almost tight enough to choke him. Now it was declared that Polly should never leave the village; and it was also avowed that if she wanted to be acquainted with three men from away off somewhere it was her right, and that it was nobody's business if she had chosen to engage herself to them.

One afternoon Almes called at the office and told Nell to go home. "Go right on now and wait there till I come," he said, thinking to whisper to her, but speaking loud enough to be heard out in the street. "Yes, right now, and when I do come I may have a mighty interesting piece of news for you."

"Nell went out and Polly knew what was coming. The old man sat down. "Little cooler than it was yesterday," he said. "Yes," she replied. "Cooler than it was yesterday."

"Gad, I reckon you are right. Say, do you recollect that some time ago I told you about my field of corn down the creek? Well, you ought to see it now. Seventy-five or a hundred bushels to the acre, and you know that I told you that you might even spend fifteen dollars. Of course you recollect it, for how could a woman and as brave a woman as you ever forget it. Well, I have been thinkin' the matter over since then and I have come to the conclusion that you may spend twenty dollars at a snort. Now what do you think of it?"

"But you don't owe me anything," she replied. "No, but I want to give it to you, don't you see—give it to you to spend at a snort, ha? I want to marry you, don't you, understand?"

"Mr. Almes, you are to be brave a man to throw yourself away," she replied. "To be continued."

not forego the pleasurable recreation of riding into a village now and then and shooting out the lights. So, just about the time the talk concerning Polly and the three men was sinking into a mere whiff of dying scandal, the Peters brothers rode into Broomville, shot the town clock, wounded the prowlng hound and shattered a lamp in the meeting house. This was the greatest outrage that had ever been put upon that part of the country, and old man Almes, with his shirt unbuttoned, pulled up and down the street and swore that if anyone would go with him he would ride after the scoundrels, and old man Almes, with his shirt unbuttoned, pulled up and down the street and swore that if anyone would go with him he would ride after the scoundrels.

In the next number of her paper Polly scored the rascals, and this produced a scare. The people said that the Peters brothers would surely come back and ride the town. And within a week afterward they did come back, almost tight looping through the streets. In fright the people sought their homes. The marauders dashed about, firing. They galloped up to the printing office and fired at the windows. And then from the inside came a puff of smoke and one of the Peters fell out of his seat, then there came a furious melee, firing right and left, but the steady hand within the office fired again and out of a saddle dropped another man. Suddenly there was a new excitement among the marauders, and from behind a goods box came the double report of a shotgun. The Peters brothers, those not on the ground, ducked their heads and dashed away, and when Polly stepped out, Nell, with a gun in her hand, came from behind the box. "I was watching," she said, "and I thought you needed me."

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A BATTLE FOR LIFE. THE RESCUE OF A C. P. R. OFFICIAL'S WIFE. Helpless and Bed-Ridden for Months—2875 Spent in Medical Treatment Without Avail—Her Early Decline Looked for as Inevitable—But Health and Strength Have Been Restored.

(From the Owen Sound Times). Last Fall when the Times gave an account of the marvellous cure of Mr. Wm. B. Moore through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, we had little idea that we would be called upon to write up a case which is even more remarkable. The case referred to is that of Mrs. John C. Monnell, whose cure has been effected by these marvellous little messengers of health. The Times' reporter was met at the door by Mrs. Monnell, who, though showing a few traces of the suffering she had undergone, moved about very sprightly, with a distinctly all the gratitude of a man who had been saved out of the deepest affliction. Mr. Monnell gave the following account of his wife's marvellous cure. I have been in the employ of the C. P. R. at Toronto Junction for some time. In August last year, after confinement, my wife took a chill and what is commonly known as milk-leg set in. When I came home from my work I was informed of the fact, and next morning called in the family physician. The limb swelled in a very short time to an enormous size. Every means known was adopted to reduce the inflammation, but without avail. Consulting physicians were called in, but all the satisfaction they could give me was that the doctors in attendance were doing their utmost. A tank was rigged up, a long line of rubber hose attached and wound around the afflicted limb and ice water allowed to trickle down through the piping to relieve the pain and reduce the inflammation above the knee. The leg was opened and perforated, a tube inserted from the thigh to the ankle with the hope that it would carry off the pus which formed. For five long anxious months I watched the case with despair, while my wife was unable to move herself in bed. At the end of that time she was placed in a chair where she spent another three months. To add to the complications gangrene set in, and for weeks there was a fight for life. At last the physicians gave up. They said the only hope was in the removal of my wife to the hospital. After a brief consultation she emphatically refused to go, stating that if she had to

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. Sir John Thompson's Funeral. Return Tickets will be issued from Montreal to Halifax, N.S., and return at rate of \$12.75, good going Dec. 28th to Jan. 1st, good to return leaving Halifax not later than Jan. 5th, 1895.

NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS. Round Trip Tickets will be sold at SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE, December 31st, 1894, and January 1st, 1895, good to return until January 2nd, 1895.

TO PUPILS AND TEACHERS OF Schools and Colleges an arrangement of standard form of School certificates, signed by principal, at First Class Fare and One-Third, from December 29th, 30th, 31st, 1894, and on January 1st, 1895, good to return until January 31st, 1895.

BRAND TRUNK. TENDERS are invited for the supply of Ice required by the Company at various points on the line.

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Central Vermont Railroad. Trains Leave Grand Trunk Station as follows: For New York. 9:00 A.M. Except Sun. Express via W. R. J.C. and Springfield, N.Y. 10:00 p.m. 6:10 P.M. Daily Express via Troy and Albany, N.Y. 6:45 a.m. 8:45 P.M. Daily Express via Springfield and New Haven, N.Y. 11:30 a.m.

For Boston. 9:00 A.M. Except Sun. Express via Portland and Fitchburg, N.Y. 7:30 p.m. 9:00 A.M. Except Sun. Express via White River J.C. and Lowell, N.Y. 7:35 p.m. 6:10 P.M. Daily Express via Lowell and Boston. 7:00 a.m. 8:45 P.M. Daily Express via Concord and Nashua, N.Y. 8:15 a.m. Wagner New Vest in a Buffet Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars on all through tickets. Time-tables and other information, apply to the Company's office, 135 St. James Street.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLOROXYNE. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chloroxyne, and the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to—Times, July 10, 1894.

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WINTER SERVICE. HAMBURG TO BOSTON. SS. GEORGIA SS. CANADIA SS. CHRISTIANIA SS. HISPANIA SS. SICILIA

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Importers of German and Belgium goods will find it to their advantage by having their goods come by Hansa Line via Hamburg. Through bills of lading issued in connection with the Canadian and American Railways to principal points in Canada.

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From Liverpool, Steamships, Portland, Halifax. 27 Dec. Laurentian. 17 Jan. 19 Jan. 10 Jan. Numidian. 31 Jan. 2 Feb. 24 Feb. Montserrat. 14 Feb. 7 Feb. Laurentian. 28 Feb. 21 Feb. Numidian. 14 Feb. 14 Feb. Montserrat. 28 Feb. 21 Feb. Laurentian. 14 Apr. 14 Apr. 4 Apr. Numidian. 28 Apr. 21 Apr. And weekly thereafter from Montreal and Quebec.

The Saloons and Staterooms are in the central part, where land and sea breezes. Electricity is used for lighting the ships throughout, the lights being at the command of the passengers at any hour of the night. Music Rooms and Smoking Room on the promenade deck. The saloons and staterooms are heated by steam.

These steamers will sail from Portland about 1.00 p.m. on Thursdays, or at 8.00 a.m. possible after the arrival of the Grand Trunk Railway Train, due at Portland about noon; and as Halifax about 1.00 p.m. on Saturdays, or as Montreal as possible after the arrival of the International Railway Train, due at Halifax about noon. Trains connecting with the steamers leave Montreal for Portland or Halifax.

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THE LITERARY YEAR

ONLY TWO TRULY SUCCESSFUL AMERICAN NOVELS. WHEREAS THE SUCCESSFUL ENGLISH NOVELS NUMBER TEN.

Edward Bok's Plea for a Larger Encouragement of Young Authors.

(Copyright, 1894, by Edward W. Bok.)

New York, December 26, 1894. The year 1894 closes with even less to show for itself than the year 1893. There were more books issued this year, yet in the line of fiction, for example, not one American novel touched the high water mark of success. Last year we had Lew Wallace's "The Prince of India, which has now run up to a sale of 150,000 copies, and understand; this year the marked successes in American fiction have been made by Miss Wilkins' "Tembroke," which has everywhere been received as a great piece of work and accorded a sale of 25,000 copies, and Marion Crawford's "Katharine Lauderdale." But these are the two cases of American literary success in the way of novels during the year.

A FURTHER WORD ABOUT "TRILBY." On the other hand, the English authors have had a most fortunate year in it. In America, Du Maurier's "Trilby" has, of course, achieved the greatest success of any novel of the year in the way of sales. And while I am on the subject of "Trilby" I would like to say one additional word to that which I said in this letter some weeks ago, and for which I have been generally criticized. I said at that time, and I repeat it here, that "Trilby" as a book is not deserving of the sale which it has had. But I said it looking at the book from a purely literary standpoint. As a piece of literary workmanship it is bad, very bad, as any intelligent literary man must at once concede. "Trilby" is an impossible character; the plot is badly conceived; its characters are roughly and incompletely drawn, while its dialogue is handled with about as much disregard for little conventionalities as in any of our best novels. It is a book that appeals to the heart, and that, despite all the talk of literary critics, is the kind of a book which the great public wants and will buy every time. The public does not stop and consider whether a book is correctly written or not. If it contains that something which appeals to the human heart, it is sympathetic, and it will buy it. There is no question about it; the book which aims straight at the heart has a far greater chance of success than that which is mental and directed towards the mind. But enough of "Trilby."

ENGLISH SUCCESS IN AMERICA.

When a novel reaches a sale of 20,000 copies it is a phenomenally successful book, and this feat has been achieved by not less than five English novels by English authors during the year. In addition to "Trilby," Stanley Weyman's "A Gentleman of France," which reached that sale, and so has Hall Caine's "The Manxman," Mrs. Humphrey Ward did it with her "Marcella," and so has Anthony Hope with his "Prisoner of Zenda." This Harrison, with his "Ships at Pass in the Night," has far exceeded it because her book was not copyrighted, and the same may be said of "The Yellow Aster," "Dodo," "The Green Carnation," and "Esther Waters." Another book which may be truly called a success, because it has sold 12,000 copies, is "The Green Carnation," by Lord Ormont, and it has many believed to be the strongest novel of the year. Here, then, are eleven successful books in America by foreign authors, against two by Americans. And another fact must be borne in mind: all these books have been greater successes in America than in England. The eleven English novels which have succeeded here, and the moderate attention they have directed towards them only by their American success. It is not too much to say that recently America has been the land of creation for foreign authors. While in the case of Stanley Weyman and Hall Caine this may be credited to our better American judgment, for the greater part it has not redounded to our national credit. We have made successes of books which the English have either passed over or discarded.

THE COPYRIGHT LAW NOT TO BLAME.

It has been claimed that the copyright law is to blame for these English successes in America, and that it is crowding out the American author. But this is pure rubbish. The new copyright law is distinctly the friend of the American author. It was framed and passed more in his interest than in the interest of the foreign author. Until the new copyright restrictions came into vogue the American author never had his rights. He has now. The reason that it has helped the English author more than the American is simply that the English have written books that this country wanted to read, while the American writer has not produced three books within three years that any number of the people of the seven countries with which we have copyright relations cared a straw about. Let an American author give the world a book that it wants, and he will get the full benefit of the copyright law. It isn't that the law is at fault; it is because the American author has not been able to get the advantage of it. We might just as well look at the matter square in the face. Is then the American author incapable of writing as well as the English author? Some one may ask. He is not incapable, but he is making himself incapable, and, to my mind, this is one of the reasons why we have had so few really great books of late.

THE AMERICAN AUTHOR'S TROUBLE.

The American author of to-day is afflicted with the same disease as the American business man: he has the almighty dollar fever, and he writes not under inspiration, but to order. In fact, he will write almost anything you want him to write if you pay him enough for it. Here is the root of the trouble. Let an author make a success with one book, even a moderate success, and every editor and publisher pounces on him to write "something." It doesn't matter so much what he writes, so long as he writes something so long as his name can be used to conjure with. The author, accustomed to small prices, or no prices at all sometimes, is attracted by the sudden glitter of gold and he falls to the temptation. The editor is, of course, anxious to get something from him at once in order to reach the full advantage of the public interest in the newly-made name of the author. Therefore, the only work

he can do is forced work. In other words he writes for the dollar. It is a case of must; not a case of can. An inspiration never will come to a man when he sits down in cold blood and invites it, and so the work which he or she produces is unnatural. Editor after editor, publisher after publisher, comes to me, and insists that it is even no chance. He must fulfill his commissions. Now, the English author works differently. I know of a score of the most tempting literary offers made to Conn Doyle during his American sojourn, all of which he refused, "because," as he explained, "I have a long piece of work in mind which I will allow nothing to interfere. All these offers mean more to me in money, but that isn't the point." There's the difference; just in that phrase: "That isn't the point." It is the difference between making a trade or an art of literature. Hall Caine is another man who will not be forced to work; nor will Kipling, nor Weyman. "I don't care what you offer me," said Thomas Hardy recently to an editor, "if I haven't anything in hand or in mind I won't write. I will not do hack work." With such a resolution, such a principle, a man necessarily does better work than when he contracts to write this for this man, and another thing for another man, within limits of time, and number of words all thrown in to make the work even more hackneyed and forced. The American author is too fond of our national trade-mark. That is where the trouble lies; with him.

THE AMERICAN PUBLISHER'S OPINION.

On the other hand the American publisher is not without blame in the matter. It has been said that our book houses are encouraging foreign writers as against native authors. This is true and another thing for another man, within limits of time, and number of words all thrown in to make the work even more hackneyed and forced. The American author is too fond of our national trade-mark. That is where the trouble lies; with him.

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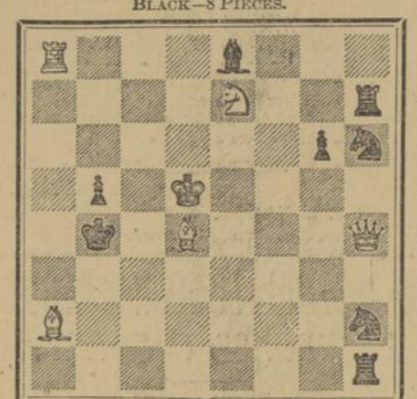
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CHESS COLUMN.

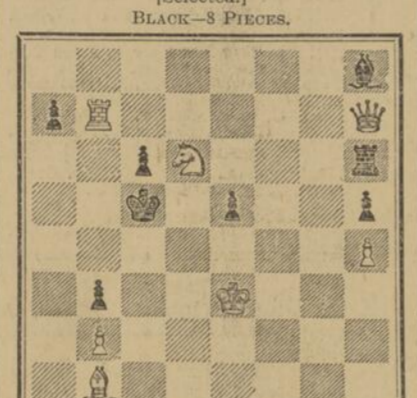
(Solutions of problems and chess correspondence should be addressed to "Chess Editor, Montreal Herald," Solutions for publication on the following Saturday should be sent in not later than Monday.)

PROBLEM No. 30.—By CHAR. A. GILBERT. (Solved.)



WHITE—6 PIECES. WHITE to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 40.—By VALENTINE MARIN. (Solved.)



WHITE—7 PIECES. White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 35.—By W. A. Clark, in two moves. Key move, R-K4. "Too easy" U. Pion; correct solution received from "Blue Bells," Ogden S. Burg, C. W. Wheelton, "Bonnie Homme," "U. Pion," W. Kurlie, L. C. W. (Acton Vale), Wm. Stewart (Lancaster).

THE GAME.

Game No. 34.—Fifth game played on Saturday, December 27.

VIENNA OPENING.

G. H. G. GOSSIP. W. H. K. POLLOCK. White. 1 P-K4 P-K4 2 P-K3 P-K3 3 P-B3 P-Q3 4 P-Q3 P-K5 5 P-K3 P-K5 6 P-K3 P-K5 7 P-K3 P-K5 8 P-K3 P-K5 9 P-K3 P-K5 10 P-K3 P-K5 11 P-K3 P-K5 12 P-K3 P-K5 13 P-K3 P-K5 14 P-K3 P-K5 15 P-K3 P-K5 16 P-K3 P-K5 17 P-K3 P-K5 18 P-K3 P-K5 19 P-K3 P-K5 20 P-K3 P-K5 21 P-K3 P-K5 22 P-K3 P-K5 23 P-K3 P-K5 24 P-K3 P-K5 25 P-K3 P-K5 26 P-K3 P-K5 27 P-K3 P-K5 28 P-K3 P-K5 29 P-K3 P-K5 30 P-K3 P-K5 31 P-K3 P-K5 32 P-K3 P-K5 33 P-K3 P-K5 34 P-K3 P-K5 35 P-K3 P-K5 36 P-K3 P-K5 37 P-K3 P-K5 38 P-K3 P-K5 39 P-K3 P-K5 40 P-K3 P-K5 41 P-K3 P-K5 42 P-K3 P-K5 43 P-K3 P-K5 44 P-K3 P-K5 45 P-K3 P-K5 46 Resigns.

Game No. 35.—Sixth game, played on Thursday, December 27.

EVANS DECLINED.

W. H. K. POLLOCK. G. H. G. GOSSIP. White. 1 P-K4 P-K4 2 P-K3 P-K3 3 P-B3 P-Q3 4 P-Q3 P-K5 5 P-K3 P-K5 6 P-K3 P-K5 7 P-K3 P-K5 8 P-K3 P-K5 9 P-K3 P-K5 10 P-K3 P-K5 11 P-K3 P-K5 12 P-K3 P-K5 13 P-K3 P-K5 14 P-K3 P-K5 15 P-K3 P-K5 16 P-K3 P-K5 17 P-K3 P-K5 18 P-K3 P-K5 19 P-K3 P-K5 20 P-K3 P-K5 21 P-K3 P-K5 22 P-K3 P-K5 23 P-K3 P-K5 24 P-K3 P-K5 25 P-K3 P-K5 26 P-K3 P-K5 27 P-K3 P-K5 28 P-K3 P-K5 29 P-K3 P-K5 30 P-K3 P-K5 31 P-K3 P-K5 32 P-K3 P-K5 33 P-K3 P-K5 34 P-K3 P-K5 35 P-K3 P-K5 36 P-K3 P-K5 37 P-K3 P-K5 38 P-K3 P-K5 39 P-K3 P-K5 40 P-K3 P-K5 41 P-K3 P-K5 42 P-K3 P-K5 43 P-K3 P-K5 44 P-K3 P-K5 45 P-K3 P-K5 46 Resigns.

Notes.

The match between Messrs. Pollock and Gossip is progressing slowly. The fourth game which but for an unfortunate mistake might have proved a win for Mr. Gossip resulted in a draw; while the fifth game was won by Dr. Pollock, and the sixth began on Thursday evening has been adjourned till this afternoon. It is only one to Mr. Gossip to say that his health never of late these days has been considerably affected by the severities of a Canadian winter.

Some time ago, says the London Times,

we ventured to suggest that some of our correspondents residing abroad might render the game a service by sending notes of their experiences in regard to the methods of play in various countries. A few notes recently forwarded to us by Mr. W. C. Bennett are of interest in this respect. He tells us that many years ago he went to India, and like all young players, he imagined himself almost an expert. "Going to the Bazaar in Delhi I soon picked up with a very devout and learned Mookshar, Ram Baksh by name, who immediately challenged

me to a friendly game. I was only too glad to give this gentleman a licking, but to my great surprise and his intense amusement I was beaten in twenty-five or twenty-six moves. I was taken down, not a step but a flight. Well, I attribute my defeat to these facts: 1. As a rule the natives do not move a pawn two squares at first. 2. They do not practice taking a pawn en passant. 3. They do not Castle. 4. Last, but not least, if a pawn reaches the Royal file it can become, not necessarily a Queen, but say it reaches a Rook's square it becomes a Rook; if a Kt sq it becomes a Kt, or if a B sq it becomes a Bishop and so on according to the royal sq on which it arrives. These rules of course upset one's calculations, and would if adopted in this country, revolutionize the game. It was many years before I quite got into their methods, and I may add several more before I could eradicate them from my mind. Lastly, the Hindus and Mussulmans of India and also the Arabs adopt most irregular openings, such for instance as K P one sq, K Kt P one sq. But their chief skill is generally developed in their Kt play, a practice which is too often slighted in England."

"Select Chess End Games," from actual play, by E. Freeborough, will be ready shortly. The work constitutes an appendix to the editor's previous treatise on "Chess Endings," and deals with five subjects of considerable interest to chess players, viz: 1. Assaults on a castled king. 2. Castling on the queen's side. 3. Advancing a pawn to queen. 4. Pawn play generally. 5. Drawn games. Every page is furnished with a diagram, which may be studied without the aid of board and men. The book will make a useful pocket or travelling companion for study at leisure moments.

Rich and Poor.

"Here's another one of those million-alphabet jokes in the paper," said Critchley. "Did you ever see a rich plumber, Hicks?" "Never," said Hicks. "All the plumbers I've seen have been very poor plumbers. Still a fellow may be a poor plumber and yet be a rich man."

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It All Depends.

Stranger—Policeman, how often do the electric cars pass this corner? Policeman—Well, if you are trying to take a nap, they go by every two minutes; but if you want to go somewhere you have to wait half an hour.—Smith, Gray & Co's Monthly.

The Suffering Congregation.

"My lord," said an overworked parson to his bishop, "I have not had a holiday for five years." "I am very sorry for your congregation," replied the bishop, with a smile.—Tit Bits.

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